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The platform of the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers

National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Held in Presence of Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers was held in Pyongyang from March 1 to 2 in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The meeting opened at a time when the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge for accelerating socialist construction and actively meeting the great event of the unification of the fatherland, upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary struggle of all forms, the armed struggle included, waged by the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is growing in scope and strength and, particularly, under a strained situation in which the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, who are occupying South Korea and imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the people in the southern half and have been barring the unification of our fatherland already for more than 20 years, are of late further intensifying the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war of aggression.

The meeting was attended by wives, mothers and daughters of anti-Japanese fighters who, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought heroically with arms in their hands against the Japanese imperialist robbers in the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and fell before seeing final victory, wives, mothers and daughters of revolutionary fighters who laid down their lives while fighting courageously on the front and in the rear during the great Fatherland Liberation War, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and wives of honoured disabled soldiers who are firmly standing,

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"THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE ORGANIZED AND WAGED UNDER THE PERSONAL LEADERSHIP OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG"

The Document on the Strategy and Tactics in the Period of the Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress

The Cultural Congress of Havana which was held in Havana, the capital of the Republic of Cuba, from January 4 to 12 this year with the attendance of progressive men of culture from 70 countries adopted as a document of the Congress "The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung," the document on the strategy and tactics in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

(For the text see Page 5)

Message to Marshal KIM IL SUNG

Respected and Beloved Leader of 40 Million Korean People

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and great Leader of the 40 million Korean people,

We attendants of the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers convened at a time when the whole country is spurring on the grandiose Chollima march, upholding the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by the Marshal and is making full combat readiness in face of the intensifying manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to start a new war, send reverentially this message imbued with burning loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who always leads our people to victory and glory and shows profound love and paternal care for us families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers.

Our hearts are now beating high with the emotion and pride of having been honoured by the presence at our meeting of the fatherly Marshal whom we had thought of even in our dreams and revered.

Under the wise and outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, our people are today bringing a happy life into bloom under the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression which they had aspired to for a long period and which the Marshal conceived in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu and on the road of the arduous march, beating Japanese imperialism.

With the embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of the Marshal, our country, once backward and poor, has turned today into a strong socialist power possessing a firmly consolidated foundation of an independent national economy capable of successfully defending up the economic life of the country with our strength, our wisdom and our assets and having powerful defence potential for self-defence.

Our industry that has sprung up on debris under the mystified banner of self-reliance has grown powerful enough to manufacture anything, once we make up our minds, including large-size machines and precision machines of all kinds, and our countryside, through the acceleration of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, has become a socialist countryside which reaps bumper crops every year by mechanized and chemicalised farming and knows no tax for the first time in history.

Today we are studying to our hearts' content and working joyously under the socialist system where everyone works, studies and receives free medical treatment.

Along with this, national culture has come into full blossom and a broad avenue of learning is wide open so that our sons and daughters can study free of charge till they reach the working age.

Our country is firmly defending the foremost front of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, standing with all firmness in the East with impregnable defences, and the international prestige of the Republic is rising with each passing day.

Today our entire people are rallied as unbreakable militant ranks united closely around the Marshal with one ideology and one will and the whole country is overflowing with animated revolutionary spirits.

Our country which lost its lustre on the world map in the past, has earned world-wide fame as the "country of Chollima" and the "country of *Juche*."

We regard it as the highest honour and greatest pride of the nation to be guided by the great Leader whom the revolutionary people throughout the world look up to for his outstanding contributions to the international communist movement and the development of the world revolution.

The credit for the great changes in our country today, which will shine long down through generations, goes entirely to Marshal Kim Il Sung who has victoriously hewed the path of the Korean revolution for upwards of 40 years, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation.

Born into the revolutionary family of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an unbending anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, and Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, wife of the revolutionary and mother of the revolutionary, the Marshal went along the road of grim revolution already from his boyhood days of youth and cut in person the path of so arduous and complicated revolution for 15 years at the head of the Korean revolution after he raised high the torch of the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the peak of Mt. Paektu.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and hero of our nation, instilled the spirit of national resurrection into the hearts of the Korean people and shone on the whole land as the star of salvation and sun of the Korean revolution in the very tragic days when our people were forced to a tearful slavery under the colonial oppression of Japanese imperialism and at the rigid moment when the destiny of our nation was at stake.

After the liberation the Marshal reared our workers, who had languished in backwardness and exploitation, as proud masters of factories, gave land to our peasants who had suffered from poverty and hunger and ensured us women, who had been subjected to absence of all rights and all humiliation, equality with man and a worthy, new life.

We know well through experience in actual life that the great changes effected in our country, today's happiness we are enjoying and a bright future are totally unthinkable apart from the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Therefore, when the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, kindled a flame of war in this soil, our husbands, sons and daughters rushed out resolutely to the front in response to the radio address of the Marshal and showed unloyalty to the fatherly Marshal with single devotion, to defend our Party and our power founded and our fatherland reigned by the Marshal.

Our husbands, sons and daughters, cherishing the invincible fighting soldiers of the Marshal, blocked the loopholes of the enemy's pillboxes with their burning hearts on the fields of hard-fought battles for routing the enemy U.S. imperialists and killed many enemies by rolling into the midst of the enemy with a handgrenade between their teeth when they lost their ammunition and, finally, they always took the oath of final victory toward Comrade Supreme Commander before they went out to a life-and-death fight, singing loudly the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

As the anti-Japanese guerrillas defended the Leader of the revolution at the risk of their lives covering ten thousand *ri* in snowstorms and crossing the death lines, so our husbands and sons and daughters fought in the enemy's rear, underground, behind bars and in all adversities, they withstood undauntedly all the savage penalties and torture by the enemy and defended their revolutionary principle till the last moment of their lives on the gallows, shouting at the top of their voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Our husbands and sons and daughters dedicated without hesitation their youth and lives to the beloved fatherland, though there was only one life for them, because there was the Marshal and they were firmly convinced of the victory of the Korean revolution led by the Marshal.

It was wholly thanks to the correct leadership and warm solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, that our husbands, sons and daughters could grow as revolutionary fighters so faithful to the Marshal and meet their heroic death with proud smiles in battlefields or on the execution ground.

Therefore, though our husbands, sons and daughters fell or were crippled, that is worthy and glorious beyond measure.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, dear father of us families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers!

You, dear Marshal, provided clothes for bereaved children, readily taking out the emergency money given to you by Mother Song Hye Rim and took steps for setting out upon the road of revolution in your early age and looked after us families with profound care even under the hard conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when cold, hunger and hardships barred its way.

Under the warm solicitude of the Marshal, many families of revolutionary entered the guerrilla bases, breaking away from the persecution of the enemy and dangers and large numbers of bereaved children grew into revolutionary cadres, educated and trained at the schools and Children's Corps in the guerrilla bases and in the Children's Companies.

Upon your triumphal return to the fatherland after the liberation, you, dear Marshal, set up in person the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School under the then complicated and difficult circumstances and called together bereaved children of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs to the whole people to various areas and educated them.

You, dear Marshal, have directed that warm love and paternal solicitude to all families of revolutionary martyrs, honoured disabled soldiers and their families.

You, dear Marshal, have guided us to perform the backbone role in all domains, trusting in us as pillars of the Party, and showed care for us to live without any worry and lead the deep love and assistance of the Party, state and the entire people.

Right after the liberation and during the three years of the Fatherland Liberation War and in the hard postwar period, the Marshal ensured all conditions necessary for the education and livelihood of us and our children and provided us with the best and most valuable things preferentially.

The warm hand of the Marshal is stretched to all the spheres of our life, from the grand revolutionary school to the bereaved children's schools all over the country, from the honoured disabled soldiers' factories to the recuperation homes for honoured disabled soldiers.

Though you are so busy with state affairs, you, dear Marshal, came all the way down to our homes personally and looked after every aspect of our living.

Dear Marshal who takes care of our livelihood, worrying if we might fell cold or feel hot!

How can words or letters describe all the profound love of the Marshal who regards our joy as his own and our pains as his own?

We could not keep back tears when you, dear Marshal, taught a woman who lost her husband at the hand of the Yankee scoundrels, patting her lightly on the shoulder, that she should live with firm determination, continuing the will of those who had fallen, and when you personally helped an armless honoured disabled soldier hold a fountain pen in his artificial hand and made him write, encouraging him to look the flowers of revolution in bloom.

We had never shed tears openly, thinking of our fallen fathers or husbands. But we could not keep back the gushing tears when you dear Marshal showed us fatherly love.

We came to feel at the time that one sheds more tears when he is really happy and grateful than when he is sad.

Yes, that is true!

There are numerous families in the world who lost their husbands and sons at battlefields. But we do not know there are others who live, enjoying such pride and such unbounded glory as us.

We owe all our worthy life and happiness today entirely to the great love and solicitude of the Marshal.

We do not forget even a moment that each passage of the important decisions and instructions issued by the Party and the state for us is imbued with the Marshal's fatherly love of the Marshal.

You dear Marshal not only took us after with such warm care but pay special solicitude for the education of the bereaved children, our hope and the future of the fatherland.

"Who will be their fathers, if not, us? We should rear all of them as revolutionaries who will carry forward the wishes of their parents." "Sleep does not come when I think of the orphaned children."

These words told by the Marshal, thinking of the bereaved children, are permeated with the wish of deep love of the Marshal to make them grow up with nothing to envy in the world, valuing them as the apple of the eye.

While guiding in the work of a farm, you dear Marshal embraced bereaved children in your bosom and sent them to the revolutionary school to rear them as the backbone of the revolution.

Wherever one may go, in every nook and corner of the fatherland, he sees no place where the warm hand of the Marshal has not reached bereaved children.

We still picture to ourselves you dear Marshal who visited an out-of-the-way mountain village, treading a dewy path in early morning, shortly after the armistice when powder smoke was still lingering over this land, said sealing a schoolboy approaching you with bare feet: "...This child greets me, who cannot let him wear even shoes..." That child was that he did not know at that time why the Marshal looked toward the far skies beyond the mountain for a long while his face clouding over, but today, ten years after, when this child finished a school for bereaved children and has grown into a stout sentinel, would he say that he can fathom fully the wide and deep idea of the Marshal.

When people speak of most benevolent love, they often liken it to the sun in the sky and the ocean.

But, no matter how warm the sun in the sky may be and no matter how deep the ocean may be, how can they be comparable to the love and the solicitude shown by the Marshal for us?

Numerous beautiful stories told among the people about the Marshal in our times will be conveyed like a legend to generations to come through thousands of, tens of thousands of years.

The teachings and love of the Marshal were the inexhaustible source of strength and courage for us and so are they today.

Therefore, at times when we were faced with difficulty, we gained fresh strength looking up to the Marshal and stood up vigorously and held tightly a hammer and sickle.

As the Marshal has always been with us, we have been able to forge ahead energetically only along the one road of the revolution indicated by the Marshal, surmounting any difficulties and trials.

As long as the Marshal is with us, we know no other joy than this, we know no other honour than this.

Loudly announcing to the whole world our unbounded pride and greatest honour of being revolutionary soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung, we, in the name of the entire families of the anti-Japanese martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, extend from the bottom of our hearts warmest gratitude and highest honour to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who has shown deep concern for us, brought us into the pillars of revolution and provided us with today's happiness and the grateful socialist system.

Marshal Kim Il Sung who always leads our people to victory and glory!

The cause of the Korean revolution which you dear Marshal started 40 years ago and for which our husbands and sons and daughters fought shedding their blood, unfolding the idea of you dear Marshal has not yet come to completion.

Today we are confronted with the sacred duty to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, liberate the southern half, unify the fatherland and accomplish the Korean revolution.

The U.S. imperialists still remain in the land of the South, the Japanese imperialists being revived are again making inroads there and the reactionary bureaucratic group of the pro-U.S. pro-Japanese lackeys is entrenched there as before.

Of late, the U.S. imperialists are more viciously perpetrating reckless military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, making the war racket, occasioned by the seizure of "Pueblo," an armed spy ship, dispatched by them for espionage activities and terrorist-al wars to perpetrate hostile acts.

The U.S. imperialists' infiltration of the armed spy ship into our territorial waters is a brigandish, piratic act, a flagrant encroachment on the sovereign state and a part of the planned machinations of U.S. imperialism to ignite a new war in Korea.

Today a grave situation has been created in our country, in which a war may break out at any moment.

Holding firmly a rifle in one hand and a hammer and sickle in the other, upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Party and the Government Political Programme put forth by the Marshal, we will energetically push ahead with economic construction and defense upbuilding in parallel, in order to build up full combat preparedness in face of the frantic war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges traitorous

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Comrade Kim Il Sung meets attendants of National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers

(Continued from Page 2)

Pak Jung Hi clique and meet the great event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations.

We who regard it as the greatest honour and pride in the world to have the Marshal as our Leader and entrust our destiny wholly to the Marshal, firmly pledge ourselves to fight on staunchly along the one road of the revolution illumined by the Marshal, closely rallied together with the entire people around the Marshal.

We will firmly arm ourselves, first of all, with the unitary ideology of our Party, the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We will make the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung our flesh and blood and become true revolutionary soldiers of the Marshal who think and act as the Marshal does at any time and in any place and know no other ideas but the revolutionary ideas of the Marshal.

We are deeply convinced through life that only when we advance along the road indicated by Marshal Kim Il Sung, can we certainly win a great victory.

Our intense fidelity to share life and death with the Marshal is the rock-firm belief and will which have taken root in our hearts in the course of the protracted and arduous yet glorious revolutionary struggle.

No force on earth is stronger and more formidable than the might yielded by the firm resolve of those engaged in revolution to be loyal to the Leader of the revolution.

We will singleheartedly defend Marshal Kim Il Sung with our lives and implement the teachings of the Marshal to the end in any wind.

We will resolutely defend and creditably inherit and develop the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the root of our Party and our revolution, established under the personal leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution.

We will thoroughly revolutionize and *working-classize* ourselves and revolutionize the whole family by learning from Mother Kang Ban Sok, the greatest paragon of the Korean women.

Mother Kang Ban Sok is the greatest mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, devoted her all to her husband, a revolutionary, and son, a revolutionary, and herself followed the path of revolution.

The lofty revolutionary spirit, optimistic character, noble moral traits and revolutionary life of Mother Kang Ban Sok, Mother who educated her sons in revolutionary principle and indomitable revolutionary spirit, Mother who encouraged her son who came to see the Mother seriously ill in bed, saying that he should devote himself to the revolution, not worrying about her and who believed in the Marshal and saw the future of Korea to be liberated even under the difficult circumstances in which she was groaning under the suppression by Japanese imperialism and in poverty and illness are a living mirror teaching us and the entire Korean women how the mothers of revolutionaries and the wives of revolutionaries should live and struggle.

We will live with an unbending will as wives and mothers of revolutionaries and revolutionize ourselves and all the members of our families like Mother Kang Ban Sok, thus adding lustre to the honour of being the families of revolutionary martyrs and the pride of being the wives of honoured disabled soldiers who were wounded in the sacred fight for the fatherland and the people.

We can never live under the same sky with the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, who deprived us of our husbands and sons and daughters or crippled them.

By further strengthening the education in socialist patriotism, we will firmly arm ourselves with burning hatred against the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, the landlords and capitalists and high class consciousness and hold dear and love all that we have attained and defend to the last the socialist fatherland which we won at the cost of our blood.

We cannot forget even a moment the brothers and sisters in the South who are leading a bitter life under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and cherish warm class feelings towards the entire families of revolutionary martyrs in South Korea who dedicated their husbands and sons and daughters to the revolution and the families of revolutionaries who are engaged in struggle.

We will actively assist the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people by more vigorously pushing ahead with socialist economic construction for the day when we liberate the oppressed and hunger-stricken people in the southern half and the 40 million Korean people live happily together in the bosom of the Marshal in a unified fatherland, flying the flag of the Republic in every nook and corner of the southern part keeping a portrait of the Marshal in every house.

We will firmly prepare ourselves ideologically so that we may be mobilized in the decisive struggle for accomplishing the cause of the unification of the fatherland, pooling strength with the South Korean people at any time we are called to come to their aid as the struggle of the South Korean people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens.

We will always maintain a strained and mobilized posture and make full combat readiness so that we may smite the enemy at one stroke with arms in hand no matter when he may attack us by surprise, by taking an active part in the military training and converting the rear into an invulnerable fortress in view of the prevailing situation.

We will further sharpen revolutionary vigilance at any time and in any place, reliably defend the work places and villages and further strengthen the neighbourhood unit life so that not a single spy or saboteur can worm himself into our ranks.

We will love our kith and kin and sincerely assist the People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our Party which is firmly guarding the defence line of the fatherland.

We will make full preparations so that we may keep production on a normal footing in case of emergency and secure a sufficient amount of material reserves by sparing and economizing even a grain of rice, a gram of oil and a piece of iron.

The Marshal taught that in order to meet actively the great revolutionary event, "We must *working-classize* and revolutionize all the people and rally them firmly around our Party and Government, thereby firmly converting them into a revolutionary force."

We will closely rally all the working people around the Marshal by widely explaining and propagandizing the instructions of the Marshal and the Party's decisions among the masses and seeing to it that one person educates and remoulds ten and the ten persons, in their turn, one hundred.

We will surely overfulfil our production assignments by further raising the flames of the Chollima workteam movement in each of our posts and each doing the shares of two, three persons.

There are sacrifices on the road of the revolution and the revolution inevitably involves sacrifices.

We will live up to the great trust and expectation of the Marshal by working exemplarily always in the van of the masses, cherishing the high honour and pride of being the families of revolutionary martyrs who died a glorious death on the road of the revolution.

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We wives of honoured disabled soldiers who enjoy the warm love and solicitude of the Marshal will repay the great benevolence of the Marshal by helping our husbands so that they may continuously keep the flower of the revolution in bloom also in socialist construction, by filling the role of hands and feet for them and serving as their nurses and revolutionary comrades.

We bear the heavy and honourable responsibility to bring up our sons and daughters into fine revolutionaries as told by the Marshal, so that they may always remember their origin and firmly carry forward the revolution.

We will rear our sons and daughters into revolutionary fighters boundlessly loyal to the Marshal, succeeding the revolutionary forerunners and parents.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our people!

The mountain may be leveled to the ground and the ocean may dry up to become land, but our fidelity to you, dear Marshal, will never change.

Even if we die a hundred times and revive a hundred times, we will always remain the daughters of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We, bearing deep in mind the honour of having met the fatherly Marshal, will implement to the end the instructions given by the Marshal to us families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers.

We wholeheartedly wish Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, good health and a long life for the final victory of our revolution, for the prosperity of our fatherland and the happiness of generations to come and for the victory of socialism and communism.

The Attendants of the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers

March 2, 1968

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Japan Communist Party

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Delegation of Japan Communist Party

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on February 28 the delegation of the Japan Communist Party visiting our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Tomio Nishizawa, Member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

Present there were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Hoh Bong Hak, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.; and Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the W.P.K.

Also present was Comrade Kazuo Takasugi, special correspondent of **Akahata**, central organ of the Japan Communist Party, in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon for them.

The delegation of the Japan Communist Party headed by Comrade Tomio Nishizawa, Member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, left on March 2 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During its stay in our country the delegation took part in a banquet given by the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea in welcome of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party and visited the Museum of Korean Revolution and saw the performance given by the acrobatic troupe of the Korean People's Army in welcome of the delegation.

National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Held

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together with their husbands, at posts of the revolution as the hands and close helpers to their husbands who defended the fatherland and the people with their blood in the death-and-life fight against the U.S. imperialist wolves and today keep beautiful flowers of the revolution in bloom in different domains of socialist construction, engraving the teachings of the Leader on their mind.

On the background of the platform was hung respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who leads our revolution steadfastly along the one road of victory.

The hearts of the entire attendants of the meeting, waiting for the arrival of Comrade Kim Il Sung in solemn silence, were beating high with the warm feelings of boundless reverence and trust and burning loyalty to the great and sagacious Leader and with the great honour and pride of being his revolutionary fighters.

The path of great victories over the past 40 years and more, which has been covered by the Korean revolution, all the free and happy life enjoyed by our people, the unbreakable might of our revolutionary ranks, the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and the bright future of socialism and communism are, indeed, totally unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our people always feel assured, do not waver in any heavy storm or stress but are always full of conviction of victory, because there is with us Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and national hero, a gifted military strategist and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, who beat the Japanese imperialist bandits and organizing and guiding the bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years in the thick forests of Mt. Paekdu, holding high the torch of the restoration of the fatherland in the dark days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when the destiny of the nation was at the crossroads of survival and ruin, he who, in the great Fatherland Liberation War, beat U.S. imperialism which boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, and defended with credit the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of revolution and demonstrated to the world the all-conquering might of our people, by organising and mobilising our people and People's Army in the heroic fight.

It is thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of the revolution, who is hewing an untrodden path and confidently leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction, having set forth the great idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and it is because Comrade Kim Il Sung is standing at the head of our revolution, one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolutionary movement who is boundlessly revered and trusted by the revolutionary people the world over for his great contributions to the international communist and working-class movements and the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle that our country, once backward, has been turned in a short span of time into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid foundation of an independent national economy and self-defensive national defence potential and into a strong power with invincible self-defensive national defence capacity capable of striking back the enemy at one blow, if he ventures an attack, and that our country which once lost its luster on the world map is throwing the brilliant rays all over the world as a paragon of socialist construction and the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

At nine in the morning, the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade **KIM IL SUNG**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, appeared on the platform.

That moment the entire attendants of the meeting rose to their feet and warmly welcomed the Leader, shouting at the top of their voice "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" amid the loud cheers of "manse" (hurrah) and thunderous applause that shook the whole meeting hall, families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers presented reverentially to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a basket of flowers.

Tears of infinite emotion glistened in the eyes of the attendants who, overwhelmed with glory and happiness, shouted "manse" (hurrah) again and again, looking up at Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader, who, living among the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers anytime and anywhere, shares joy with them in happy time and shares anxiety with them when some knotty problem arises before them and solves it and gives them strength and courage enough to move a mountain, the Leader who leads and looks after them and brought them up as fighters who will steadfastly carry forward the revolution, with warm kindred feeling deeper than that of real parents, in place of their husbands, sons and daughters, fathers and mothers, the great fatherly Leader whom they had so revered and longed to see.

Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Pak Jong Ae, Li Gyok Jin and Oh Jin Wu mounted the platform. The platform party also included leading functionaries of public organisations, families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers.

An opening address was made by Kim Jong Ae, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

After referring to the environment of the meeting opening in the wake of the significant celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Army, Vice-Chairman Kim Song Ae stressed that the meeting was the highest honour and greatest happiness for the entire families of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers. In the name of the attendants of the meeting, she extended warm gratitude to the Central Committee of our Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who always looks after with deep care the families of our revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers, as a father does his children, and again today vouchsafes this glory and this joy to them by arranging such grand meeting.

At the proposal of Vice-Chairman Kim Song Ae, the meeting observed a moment's silence with reverence in memory of the revolutionary forerunners and hero fighters of the People's Army who dedicated their precious lives and beautiful youth to the freedom and liberation of our people, the independence of the fatherland and defence of the gains of revolution, extending the highest glory to them.

Vice-Chairman Kim Song Ae noted that now all the working people of our country are warmly hailing this meeting and wish it success and declared the meeting open, expressing the conviction that it would mark an important historical milestone in rallying the families of our revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers and our entire women round our Party and the Leader by firmly arming them with the unitary ideological system of the Party and revolutionizing and *working-classizing* them more thoroughly.

After the opening address the presidium of the meeting was elected.

The entire attendants rose to their feet and recommended as a member of the presidium with stormy shouts of "manse" (hurrah) and resounding, thunderous applause Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is confidently leading the families of our revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers and all of our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The presidium consisted of 77

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG Commends Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers

Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, commended the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, who have rendered exemplary services and played a nuclear role in socialist construction, upholding the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A gathering for conveying the citations and gifts of Premier Kim Il Sung was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on March 2.

Present at the gathering were mothers, wives and daughters of revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers who had attended the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers.

Comrade Li Ju Yon, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed the citations and gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung to Li Yong Suk and 38 others.

At the gathering, orders and medals of the D.P.R.K. were conferred upon the family members of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers who have performed distinguished feats by displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness in carrying out their revolutionary tasks, upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Pak Jong Ae, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, awarded the Order of National Flag First Class to Wi Jong Suk and four others, the Order of Labour to Kim Sil Gyong, the Order of National Flag Second Class to Ra Son Ja and 22 others, the Order of National Flag Third Class to Kim Gap Sun and 146 others and Merit Medal to Dong Ok Sun and 141 others.

The recipients of decorations and all those present at the gathering were filled with a burning determination to be single-heartedly faithful to the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung also in the future as in the past and carry out to the end the revolutionary task they have inherited by their parents, husbands, sons and daughters so as to live up to the deep trust and expectation of the Party and the Leader.

"The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organized and Waged Under the Personal Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG"

The Document on the Strategy and Tactics in the Period of the Glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle Adopted at the Havana Cultural Congress

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force, for the first time in our country, and heroically organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby developing on to a new, high stage the communist movement in Korea and the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people which were in a gloomy situation.

The 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the highest form of struggle to resist the counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces, and it dealt severe blows one after another at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, gave a powerful inspiration and impetus to all other forms of mass movements and exerted a strong revolutionary influence on the people of all walks of life, thereby bringing about a great upsurge in the revolutionary movement in Korea as a whole.

In the dark period when the Korean nation deprived of the country by the Japanese imperialists were suffering from all manner of oppression and exploitation under the yoke of colonial slavery, in the period of great trials when various old forms of struggles inevitably sustained repeated failures due to their own limitations and shortcomings, and in the grim period when the Japanese imperialists' policy of tyranny against the Korean people reached its height, leaving the Korean nation at the crossroads of life or death, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the result that the Korean people were invigorated and inspired with a new hope of national regeneration and convinced of sure victory, rose in the anti-Japanese resistance war in response to the call of the Leader and demonstrated to the whole world their heroic stamina and national honour.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle heroically organized and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great historic struggle that saved the destinies of our nation and the Korean revolution from a big crisis and added undying lustre to the glory of the Korean Communists and the Korean nation.

Therefore, the Korean people today deem it a greatest honour to have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and boast, with high pride and self-confidence, of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him, cherish the glorious revolutionary traditions built up in the course of this struggle as an immortal revolutionary asset, as a precious whetwithal, and are brilliantly carrying them forward.

1. On the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and the Strengthening and Development of the Armed Struggle by Comrade KIM IL SUNG

In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, brightly illuminated the only right path for the Korean people in their struggle for achieving the liberation of the nation and the independence of the country.

On the basis of scientific analysis of the historical lessons of the preceding anti-Japanese national-liberation movements of the Korean people and the political situation in our country from the late 1920's to the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the correct line of developing the national-liberation movement of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism into an armed struggle, its highest form.

From the early period the Korean people had incessantly waged, in various forms and methods, the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and for national independence and liberation.

The volunteers' struggle, the independence army movement and the patriotic cultural and political movement were waged around the time of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, and the working-class movement, peasant movement and other anti-Japanese mass movements were unfolded extensively in the 1920's, under the influence of Marxism-Leninism.

All these struggles, however, could not avoid failure because they were not waged in accordance with the scientific Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics and because of the brutal suppression by Japanese imperialism and of their own defects.

Moreover, from the late 1920's to the early 1930's the Japanese imperialists, while making more frantic war preparations for their aggression of the continent, strengthened their fascist suppression of the Korean people more than ever and obliterated free scope for any legal activities.

In this period the Japanese imperialists in a bid to suppress by force all the patriotic struggles of the Korean people stationed large armed forces permanently in Korea, established police and gendarme organs in more than 2,500 places and enacted various fascist evil laws to brutally suppress the Korean people.

In the period from 1929 to 1931 alone the Japanese imperialists arrested or imprisoned more than 16,000 patriotic-minded Koreans under the name of what they called, "political offenders."

Together with this, the Japanese imperialists pursued the fascist policy of tyranny against the Korean people alongside an unheard-of economic plunder.

Keeping Korea as their food supplier and commodity market, the Japanese imperialists turned it into their supply base for an aggressive war on the continent and left no stone unturned to plunder it of its manpower and material resources to the maximum.

The strengthening of fascist suppression and plunder of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists aggravated, to the extreme, the national and class contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people.

This led to the rapid strengthening of the violent advance of the workers and peasants including the general strike of the Wonsan dockers, the riot of the workers of the Shinhung colliery and the riot of the Danchon peasants from the late 1920's to the early 1930's.

Any of these struggles, however, could not attain victory after all because, without exception, they were unfolded dispersedly without the unified leadership of the Communists and were not led by correct strategy and tactics. Moreover, such a method of struggle proved simply ineffective in carrying the Korean revolution forward and saving the Korean people from a life-or-death crisis in the prevailing situation under which the Japanese imperialists' colonial tyrannical rule over the Korean people was strengthened as never before.

The situation created in those days made it imperative to deal a decisive blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were strengthening their tyrannical policy towards the Korean people and bent on preparing for a new aggressive war, to give organisation and purpose to the mounting violent struggle of the workers and peasants and go over to an active struggle capable of further developing it.

The solution of this question was the most serious and pressing task facing the Communists of our country in those days. But under the prevailing situation it was very difficult to rightly meet this demand of the revolution.

Just at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly illumined the road the Korean people had to take in their struggle and set forth the ways and means of the struggle.

As early as 15 years of age, Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked upon the road of revolution independently and rallied the masses of revolutionary youth by organizing the "down-with-Japanese-imperialism union," an illegal revolutionary organisation, carried out brilliant activities, organized and led various anti-Japanese mass organisations. Comrade Kim Il Sung also conceived the plans for the future course of the Korean revolution and pushed ahead, in a farsighted way, with preparations for an armed struggle, carrying on energetic revolutionary activities in the vast areas of the countryside.

On this basis, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down a new line, the line of waging under the banner of Marxism-Leninism an organized armed struggle by a powerful standing armed force which had its roots in a broad mass foundation in conformity to the requirements of the prevailing revolutionary situation.

The line of anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the only correct line for advancing the revolution and bringing earlier its victory under the obtaining conditions in which the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism was unprecedentedly strengthened and even the slightest possibility of legal activities completely obliterated.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary line of *Juche* in which Marxism-Leninism was creatively applied to the actual realities of our country.

As is known to all, an armed struggle in the national-liberation movement is the highest form of struggle.

As in all the revolutionary movements, the forms of struggle in the national-liberation movement are varied, and they change according to subjective and objective conditions.

Of the forms of struggle in the national-liberation movement, however, the most active and decisive form of political struggle is an organized violent struggle—armed struggle, national-liberation war. This is an inevitable conclusion in view of the nature of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

With peaceful demonstrations or struggle with strikes, namely, non-violent forms of struggle alone, we cannot defeat the armed-to-the-teeth imperialist forces.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"... Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power... In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle; by staging an election farce, we cannot attain power."

It is all the more so, notably in the case with a national-liberation struggle against the ferocious colonialists.

The argument that the imperialist aggressors can be defeated by means of a peaceful struggle is nothing but a foolish pipe-dream.

When the working class stands in the van of the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, the fascist colonialists in particular, and unfolds a thoroughgoing revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism the struggle develops eventually into an armed struggle, the highest form of national-liberation movement.

The national-liberation struggle which fails to develop into an armed struggle even when the revolutionary situation has been created, only means that the struggle is as much backward, or it has not yet reached a decisive stage.

Having correctly grasped the revolutionary situation created in our country in the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the line of developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people opposing the most ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressors and

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thereby organizing and waging an armed struggle, the highest form of the national-liberation movement in colonies and already started concrete ways for its execution.

Firstly, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that progressive elements of worker and peasant origin should be newly trained in the course of the practical revolutionary struggle with the fine Communist core already steeled and tested in the course of preparing for the formation of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army as the backbone and an armed struggle should be unfolded with them as the main body.

Only by so doing was it possible to form an anti-Japanese armed force and strengthen and develop the armed struggle and ensure leadership for the revolutionary movement as a whole and its ultimate victory.

Secondly, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined guerrilla warfare to be basic in the form of armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and said that to this end, the guerrilla army should be founded.

Thirdly, Comrade Kim Il Sung, raising the question of building guerrilla bases under the conditions in which the anti-Japanese armed struggle was unfolded in the form of guerrilla warfare, taught that the guerrilla bases should be set up in the mountainous and rural areas along the Duman and Amrok rivers centering around Mt. Baekdu, the borderlands between Korea and Manchuria which were favourable both militarily and geographically.

Fourthly, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that mass foundations must be firmly built up for successfully waging the armed struggle.

Particularly in view of the fact that the armed struggle assumed the form of guerrilla warfare, it was a decisive guarantee for the victory of the armed struggle to actively mobilize broad sections of people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism by further strengthening the ties with them and make the masses support and encourage the guerrilla army in every way.

Having set forth the above-mentioned correct measures, Comrade Kim Il Sung took no time to push ahead actively with the work of founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded various sorts of the revolutionary organisations into the revolutionary mass organisations personally organised and led by him from the early period of his revolutionary activities and rallied scores of thousands of the revolutionary masses around them.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, such semi-military organisations as the Red Militia and the Juvenile Vanguards were formed in an extensive way and they conducted vigorous activities to defend the revolutionary organisations and revolutionary masses against the encroachment of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists carried on the work of founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army in close combination with the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people and endeavoured to build up the military forces by rallying the sons and daughters of the progressive workers and peasants tested in this course.

Meanwhile, a fierce struggle was also waged for the acquisition of weapons, one of the two major elements of the armed forces. The struggle was very difficult.

The Communists had to secure arms on their own through an arduous struggle under the circumstances in which the country had already been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism and they had neither state power nor national army and under the conditions in which they could not receive assistance in arms from anywhere nor could they take over weapons from anyone.

The struggle for arms was extensively taken part in by the Communists, and Communist Youth League members, Red Militiamen, Juvenile Vanguards, Women's Association members and even by old men and children. The Communists earnestly explained to the masses the necessity of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and the importance of the acquisition of arms and instilled into them a firmer conviction of victory so that all of them may be mobilized as in the one struggle for arms and won by bravery, boldness and creativeness in the struggle.

The following appeal affords an ample illustration of how energetically the revolutionary organisations in those days aroused the masses to the struggle for obtaining arms.

"Proletarian youth bereaved of father, mother, brothers and sisters! Let us turn out on the general front of the proletariat, with set teeth and clenched fists in the fighting spirit as hard as adamant, and take revenge upon the enemy in the decisive battle!... Arms are our life and soul... Hot-blooded youth, come out, putting on your shoes tightly! Prepare yourselves with the line of arming.

"Comrades, unite and get yourselves ready! Come all out to carry out the line of arming."

Various methods were adopted in the struggle to get military equipment for the anti-Japanese guerrilla army. Of these, the most principal method they adopted was to capture the enemy's weapons to arm themselves.

Under the slogan, "Arms are the life and soul," the revolutionary masses made surprise attacks on the Japanese imperialist aggressor army, puppet Manchukuo army, Japanese and puppet Manchukuo police, armed "self-defence corps," vicious pro-Japanese landlords and bureaucrats, and thus fought on the principle of obtaining their weapons on their own.

In this way, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the struggle for organising the armed units was carried on in parallel with the struggle to acquire military outfits.

On the basis of such preparations, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized on April 25, 1932 the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, with the fine young Communists trained by him from the early period of his revolutionary activities as nuclei.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the staunch Communists of our country organized, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youth opposing Japanese imperialism for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people."

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was a historic event of epoch-making significance in carrying out the great line of the accomplishment of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and in strengthening and developing in an all-round way the revolutionary movement of our country in a new, higher stage and it became the solid guarantee for the victory in the revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, was the first revolutionary armed force of the working class guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideas and fighting against imperialism and for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The ideas of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army were the Marxist-Leninist ideas and its purpose was to fight for the establishment of a people's power opposing imperialism and defending the interests of the working people."

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were not only a combat force fighting against the enemy, but also propagandists educating and agitating the people and their organizers and mobilizers.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary army true to proletarian internationalism.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army was not only an army figiting for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people but also an army of the working class fighting for the interests of the world revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas thoroughly armed themselves with the firm ideas that the thorough accomplishment of the Korean revolution was a way to assist the working class of other countries and accelerate the world revolution and were boundlessly faithful to this cause.

On this occasion, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The anti-Japanese guerrillas were members of the one family of Communists from the start. The guerrillas held fast to Marx's idea 'Workers of all countries, unite!' and firmly armed themselves with the ideas of proletarian internationalism."

Such are the very character and features of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Over the historical period of 15 long years from the outset of its founding to August 1945 when it defeated Japanese imperialism and achieved the liberation of the fatherland, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the armed struggle continuously and vigorously, surmounting and tiding over all the hardships and difficulties.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an arduous struggle rare in the history of the world.

Firstly, it was connected with the fact that the anti-Japanese guerrillas waged an armed struggle against such a strong enemy as the Japanese imperialists.

From the outset of its appearance, Japanese imperialism assumed the military-feudal peculiarity and the most brigandish and depredatory character.

Japan's militarists had launched aggressive wars on over 10 occasions beginning with the invasion of Taiwan in 1874 to the day of its defeat, and occupied wide areas of 11 countries as its colonies or semi-colonies.

In this course, Japanese imperialism became an all the more ferocious and beastly bandit and found it unable to live even a day without exploitation and plunder, aggression and war. The rapacious monopolist ruling circles of Japan fattened on the aggression and colonial plunder of other countries ran wild to expand the armaments, driving the bellicose fascist elements from war to war.

In the early 1930's, the Japanese imperialist aggressor army had already grown into a huge army two million strong. The Kanto Army troops mobilized between the late 1930's and the early 1940's in operations against the anti-Japanese guerrilla units and in their preparation for invasion of the Soviet Union alone, numbered one million.

The Japanese imperialist aggressor army was equipped with up-to-date weapons and combat technical materials which they made a boast of being "most efficient," and had modern ground, naval and air forces. The Japanese imperialists that were armed to the teeth had the active support and patronage of the United States and Britain and other imperialist Powers in their external aggression against other countries and peoples, and had such brigandish allies as fascist Germany and Italy.

Secondly, the arduousness of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was connected with the fact that the anti-Japanese guerrillas had to secure all that they needed entirely by their own efforts without any rear of the state or aid from outside in the struggle against such strong Japanese imperialism.

Under the conditions in which Korea had already been reduced to a complete colony of the Japanese imperialists, our country had no revolutionary political power, military foundation of the nation itself to powerfully assist the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Therefore, in the course of the struggle against the strong enemy, the Korean Communists had to organize and expand the armed force, secure weapons and ammunition, provisions and clothes and so on by their own efforts and organise and mobilize the masses of the people to the struggle by educating them.

Under such conditions, the armed struggle could not but assume unheard-of arduousness from the outset.

Thirdly, the arduousness of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was connected with the fact that the struggle had to be waged for a long period.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged for 15 long years from when Japanese imperialism turned fascistic and its colonialist policy of tyranny reached its height until the Japanese imperialists were ruined.

From the outset of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean Communists, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, foreseeing the arduousness and protractedness of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, prepared and organised the armed struggle in such a way as to be able to cope with them.

While strengthening the political and ideological work among the servicemen of the people and the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the Korean Communists exerted efforts on enhancing their enmity against Japanese imperialism and its stooges and their confidence in the final victory of the revolution and particularly on cultivating their indomitable fighting spirit of surmounting all difficulties and trials and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Under the difficult conditions in which everything was in short supply or utterly lacking, the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought the enemy invariably with the stubborn fighting spirit of "Let us beat the enemy even if we die hundreds of million times."

The anti-Japanese guerrillas had to stand the cold of around 40 degrees below zero in forests in the winter and continue their struggle sometimes allaying thirst with melted snow and eating only roots of grass. But thanks to the sagacious leadership and outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army always took the initiative firmly and gave one telling blow after another to the enemy and heroically fought like a phoenix braving all the adverse conditions and won victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth clear-cut revolutionary lines and scientific strategy and tactics and always led the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the masses of the people to brilliant victory, personally surmounting all the difficulties at each stage of the development of the armed struggle.

The glorious 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle developed in the following three main stages in general:

The first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle covers the period from 1932 when the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was formed and an armed struggle was organised and started, to 1935.

This was the period when the guerrilla bases—liberated areas were set up in vast regions covering the northern areas of our country and the eastern Manchuria and, on this basis, the armed struggle was developed while the revolutionary forces were preserved and fostered and thorough preparations were made for extending the armed struggle, to still wider areas and going over to a positive offensive later.

The Communists led the people to abolish the old socio-economic relations, establish the people's revolutionary power and enforce land reform and all other democratic reforms in the bases.

They also formed communist organisations and various forms of mass organisations in the bases, united broad revolutionary masses into those organisations and educated them and brought up cadres through practical struggle.

Combat operations in this period were waged at first in such a way as to strengthen the armaments of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, mainly capturing weapons and carrying on small-scale battles by relying on the guerrilla bases, and afterwards, to mount large-scale attacks on the towns of the enemy, getting out of the bases, and as the offensives of the enemy were intensified, battles for defending the bases were also waged on a comparatively large scale.

Drawing on these successes of the struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung merged the guerrilla units operating in various areas under a unified military command system and reorganized them into the People's Revolutionary Army in 1934.

Following the formation of the People's Revolutionary Army, the military activities came to be carried on more actively and on a large scale.

Around that time, the enemies concentrated their armed forces on punitive operations against the guerrilla bases with the hope of wiping them off.

However, in the teeth of the enemy's general blockade and full-scale punitive offensive, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the masses of the people, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, heroically fought without the slightest vacillation and with firm confidence in the victory of the revolution. Thus they defended the revolutionary bases firmly as long as four to five years.

The second stage of the development of the anti-Japanese armed

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struggle covers the period from 1936 to 1940.

This was the period when the Mt. Baekdu base was newly established and relying on it changeover to a positive offensive against the enemy was realized and the armed struggle was extended to wide areas and waged vigorously on a large scale. And in this period, the Communists, on the basis of the most correct revolutionary line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, carried on actively and on a nation-wide scale, the anti-Japanese united national front movement, the work of the preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party, along with the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This period is characterized by the fact that the Korean people's revolutionary movement centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle achieved a great upsurge as a whole, despite the unprecedented intensification of the Japanese imperialists' colonial policy of tyranny and the enemy's reactionary offensive.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged battles, big and small-scale, in succession, including such offensive operations in the homeland as the Pochonbo battle on June 4, 1937 and the battle in the Musan area in May 1939, thereby dealing fatal blows at Japanese imperialism from behind which was wildly expanding its war of aggression on the continent and preparing for invasion of the Soviet Union.

In combination with the active waging of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the activities of the political workers dispatched to all parts of the country were intensified in the teeth of the enemy's strict surveillance, they skillfully carried on underground political activities, expanded the front organisations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland everywhere, thus they vigorously organised and mobilized broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle along the bright road indicated by the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In this way, the Korean people, even in the arduous period when the Japanese imperialists' fascist tyranny reached its height, were sure of ultimate victory in the restoration of the fatherland looking up as the great Leader of the Korean revolution and the outstanding Leader of the entire people to, and deriving strength from him, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander who carried forward the revolutionary struggle unremittingly, shouldering upon himself the destiny of the fatherland.

Placing all their hope and expectations solely on Comrade Kim Il Sung, they rose as one man in the sacred war for the liberation of the fatherland following the road indicated by him.

The third stage of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle covers the period between 1941 and 1945. This was a period when the struggle was waged for the restoration of the fatherland, the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, with the former big-unit guerrilla activities replaced by small-unit activities, to cope with the changes in the international and domestic situations caused by the outbreak of World War II.

In this period, the anti-Japanese guerrillas, in order to meet the great event of national liberation actively, exerted efforts on preserving and rearing their own forces and on military training and politico-theoretical study, while more actively carrying on small-unit guerrilla activities for annihilating the enemy and the political activities among the masses of the people.

In this period, Japanese imperialism, confronted with the crisis of the ultimate setback, was frantically tried to strangulate the armed struggle. However, it could never halt the victorious onward march of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, nor could it keep their revolutionary influence from being exerted on the entire Korean people.

Together with the news of the strenuous and vigorous struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, spread far and wide to all corners of the country just as in a legend, setting every heart of the Korean people afire with hope and boundless patriotism and vigorously inflaming their passion for struggle. Even in the horror-inspiring atmosphere of Japanese imperialist colonial rule in which Korea had been turned into a prison covered with networks of army, police, intelligence and special agents, the fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, spread with no great an attraction. This is illustrated by the following instance.

After Japanese imperialism's defeat in World War II, a certain Kamada, a scholar in the pay of Japanese imperialism, wrote a recollection of those days as follows in his book "Korean myth":

"Around 1944, I gave a lecture to sixth-year pupils of a primary school and second-year pupils of a secondary school together in South Korea. Then I asked them, 'Who do you think is the greatest man among the contemporary Japanese (including Koreans)? Express your views honestly by secret ballot.' I assured them by adding 'Don't be afraid or fearful.'

"Then a poll was conducted by secret ballot. To my surprise, 67 per cent of the ballots were for Kim Il Sung."

Even in the grimmest days of the closing period of Japanese imperialist rule, the attempts to form clandestine anti-Japanese organisations and join the anti-Japanese guerrilla units of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the armed struggle rapidly grew as a general trend among the people.

As the Japanese imperialists admitted, the numerous "cases of the attempts to form associations" made by broad sections of youth and students in those days were "designed to achieve rebellious aims by seizing on good opportunities based on their conclusion that the defeat of Japan in the war was a sealed fact and in almost all the cases, the concrete methods were to establish contacts with Kim Il Sung whom they revered or to place themselves under his command and carry out an armed uprising..." ("Thought Control External Affairs Monthly No. 46," August 1943, of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Korea.)

Thus, thanks to the victorious organisation and waging of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people was quickened to the last degree to hasten the defeat of Japanese imperialism facing the final collapse and achieve the liberation of the fatherland, and extensive preparations were made for actively meeting the great event of the liberation of the nation.

The 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people successfully accomplished its general tasks and scored brilliant victory when the anti-Japanese guerrilla army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung together with the Soviet Army, fought the final, decisive battle for the liberation of the fatherland and thus routed and wiped out the Japanese imperialists and overthrew their colonial rule.

2. On the Factors in the Victory of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Wherein lie the important factors which made it possible to win the brilliant victories in the anti-Japanese armed struggle?

Firstly, the brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was made possible thanks to the fact that the superb Marxist-Leninist leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was firmly ensured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"Whatever revolutionary movement it may be, it cannot achieve victory without a powerful leading force and unless the leadership of the revolution sets forth a correct political programme and mobilizes the masses in an organized and planned way. The struggle that is unfolded spontaneously and dispersedly without such organization can never achieve victories."

Prior to the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's the national-liberation movement in our country had no leader of the revolution and was not guided by a revolutionary programme and a correct strategy and tactics, so the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people, being uninterrupted, could not be free of a dispersed and unorganised character, failed to find the right path and experienced ups and downs, twists, finally ending in failure due to the bloody suppression by Japanese imperialism.

It was not until the 1930's that the Korean people came to have their outstanding Leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the first time and could emerge victorious in the struggle waged along the revolutionary line and under the programme laid down by him.

At each stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a correct political line for the Korean people to follow and scientific strategy and tactics.

Particularly, the great plans of Comrade Kim Il Sung in regard to the Korean revolution were formulated fully and most correctly in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In this Ten-Point Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly clarified the immediate character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. Article 1 of the programme defined it as the most fundamental political task of the Korean people to overthrow the rule by brigandish Japanese imperialism and establish a people's government. It also set forth the political and socio-economic tasks of the people's government and the line of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

In the Ten-Point Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated that a broad anti-Japanese united national front of the Korean people should be formed as a means for materializing the basic political tasks of the Korean people, namely, the overthrow of Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and the establishment of a people's government, and all the anti-Japanese forces mobilized as far as possible to a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

To closely combine the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the preparatory work for the founding of Marxist-Leninist Party and push them ahead simultaneously, was the strategic and tactical line of the Korean revolution consistently adhered to by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and its successful implementation assured the great victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was made possible thanks to the fact that a political programme and scientific ways and means for its execution had been put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, and, at the same time, his outstanding strategic and tactical guidance was ensured.

Leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeding from the ever-changing and developing situation and the revolutionary task clarified and solved in a genius way a series of strategical problems such as the general aim of the armed struggle and its task in each period, the selection of the area for military operations, the establishment and consolidation of the guerrilla bases, the choice of the forms of guerrilla struggle fitting in with the tasks ahead, and ways and means of expanding and strengthening the guerrilla ranks.

The original solution of the question of guerrilla bases by Comrade Kim Il Sung held an important place in military strategy in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the anti-Japanese armed struggle the guerrilla bases acquired an important significance not only as a strategic base for the protracted military operations of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units but also as revolutionary bases for ensuring a revolutionary guidance to the Korean revolution as a whole. It is accounted for by the fact that the armed struggle was the major form of struggle in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, notably by the fact that because our country had been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism, the armed struggle had to be unfolded under the condition in which there were neither rear of the state nor national military foundation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined that the guerrilla bases should take various forms to suit the changes in the situation and the requirements of the development of the revolution.

In the first half of the 1930's, the guerrilla bases were established in the form of fixed liberated areas.

It was rational that the guerrilla bases were established in the form of liberated areas in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They were urgently needed for preserving and fostering the revolutionary forces, protecting them against the white terrorism of the Japanese imperialists, who in those days scoured more than half of the farm villages in eastern Manchuria and indiscriminately suppressed and murdered people in all parts of Korea.

With the establishment of the guerrilla bases — liberated areas, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army came to have its logistic bases and strongholds for guerrilla activities.

In this way favourable conditions could be created for rapidly expanding and increasing the political and military might of the armed ranks.

The geographical situation of the guerrilla bases — liberated areas and notably their rugged and mountainous topographical features rendered it advantageous and possible to defend them against hostile attacks of the enemy. In this way in the four to five years of their existence, the guerrilla bases — liberated areas served to rapidly increase and strengthen the revolutionary forces and discharged an important mission as bases for the development of the revolutionary movement as a whole.

In the middle of the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung took an active step of dissolving the guerrilla bases — liberated areas to further expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle in conformity with the newly created situation.

The maintaining of the guerrilla bases in the form of fixed liberated areas became no longer necessary in the middle of the 1930's when the enemy's strength increasing and strengthening the revolutionary forces relying on them had been achieved in the main and the internal and external situations required the shifting of the centre of the armed struggle to vast areas to switch over to active offensives and expand the revolutionary influence among broad masses of the people.

In the latter half of the 1930's, the concealed Mt. Baekdu bases were established. The revolutionary bases centering around Mt. Baekdu could not be in such a form as a liberated area established in the first half of the 1930's.

In order to further strengthen the armed struggle and political activities in the northern areas of Korea and the areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers and arouse more powerfully the masses of the people throughout the country to the anti-Japanese struggle, the guerrilla bases should be established, through which the Korean revolutionary movement could be organised and led as a whole and guerrilla activities be carried on freely with high mobility.

Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung established new bases as invisible fortresses of concealed secret camps set up taking advantage of the favourable natural conditions of the vast forested areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers centering around Mt. Baekdu and the revolutionary organisations that had been formed among the masses of the people in the enemy-held areas within these regions with the secret camps as their stronghold.

Such concealed guerrilla bases made it possible to preserve themselves quietly without special defensive armed forces even in face of the desperate offensives of the

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enemy and ensure the positive and mobile military actions of the People's Revolutionary Army and its timely rest and training and the safety of logistic organs.

In the first half of the 1940's the anti-Japanese guerrilla army established temporary secret bases (agitating point) throughout the military operation areas and carried out political and military activities by relying on them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung solved the question of building guerrilla bases in an original way and, at the same time, worked out superb military strategy and guerrilla tactics and skillfully applied them, and thereby saw to it that the tactical superiority over the enemy was steadfastly secured all the time and always brilliant victory was scored in all battles.

The greatest difficulty in the early days of the formation of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was that they had no guerrilla tactics capable of winning victory in the struggle against the enemy which was overwhelmingly superior both in numerical strength and arms and equipment. Until then there had been neither established tactics of guerrilla warfare nor military manual of guerrilla activities written by some one.

Under this condition, Comrade Kim Il Sung created new guerrilla tactics in the course of actual struggle and brilliantly employed them and thus surmounted the difficulties that came up and dealt severe blows at the enemy.

On the basis of the fundamental principle of guerrilla action of wiping out large numbers of enemies, while preserving the guerrilla forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the superb tactical principles of dispersing the enemy forces and wiping them out separately, when they make a concentric attack and of annihilating the enemies with concentrated guerrilla forces when they are dispersed.

This tactical principle was created in the flames of hard-fought battles for defending the guerrilla bases and proved its rightness in the course of actual struggle.

From late 1933 to early 1934, the Japanese imperialists conducted general mopping-up operations against the guerrilla bases — liberated areas by mobilizing huge armed forces At that time, battles for defending the guerrilla bases lasted for more than one month in frontal confrontation with the enemy. During the period, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people in the bases fought heroically, taking advantage of the favourable topographical conditions and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy But the enemy continued attacks, relying on their numerical superiority. Conditions in the guerrilla bases went from bad to worse and difficulties increased day after day.

Under these circumstances, it was an adventurous act tactically without any prospect of success to continue a head-on clash with the enemy.

This notwithstanding, the military adventists alleged that the bases should be defended through a continued death-defying head-on clash with the enemy.

Opposing the allegation, Comrade Kim Il Sung positively asserted that the enemy's attacks could be frustrated and the guerrilla bases be defended only when heavy blows were inflicted upon the enemy by combining the defensive operations in the guerrilla bases with the raids and ambush attacks in the enemy-held areas so as to radically change the prevailing situation and tide over the difficulties, and set a practical example, standing in the van in person.

Early in January 1934, Comrade Kim Il Sung organised those guerrillas defending a base into two units, made one of them remain in the base to defend it and personally led the other and went behind the enemy line, breaking through the enemy's encirclement.

In this way, they mounted in the vacant rear of the enemy one strong attack after another on the barracks, police and "self-defence corps," arsenals, war-supplies transport corps and dealt telling blows at the enemy with the result that the enemy, unable to continue any longer what he called "siege operations" against the guerrilla bases, finally beat a retreat. If efforts had been concentrated exclusively on the defence of the bases as was advocated by the Left military adventurists at that time, the guerrillas would have inevitably suffered heavy losses falling utterly passive in face of the "siege operations" which the enemy embarked by concentrating huge forces.

It, indeed, was solely thanks to superb guerrilla tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the anti-Japanese bases—liberated areas could be held out for four-five years and numerous heavy blows be dealt at the enemy.

Later, in the period following 1936 when Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the areas southwest of Mt. Baekdu, the Japanese imperialists desperately pursued after them in the areas around Mt. Baekdu. The enemy employed the combined tactics, one of the units coming along the ridge of the mountain, another round its breast and still another along the ravines, in case the anti-Japanese guerrillas slip away.

To counter such a tactics of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted the new guerrilla tactics of overpowering the enemy tactics, by combining large-unit operations with small-unit operations. In other words, military actions were taken mainly in two directions in the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu: small units were dispatched to various places to hit the enemy here and there, making it impossible for the enemy to make free movement, and large units beat the big enemy units while operating stealthily.

The combined operations of large units and small ones which were creatively employed by Comrade Kim Il Sung threw the Japanese imperialist devils into utter confusion, leaving them quite in a bog.

In this way, thanks to the preeminent tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerrilla units could strike heavy blows at the enemy and completely frustrate his operational schemes while preserving their forces even under the conditions in which the enemy launched offensives with huge armed forces.

The superb guerrilla tactics employed by Comrade Kim Il Sung were embodied also in the unrestricted adoption, among others, of the tactics of covering one thousand *ri* a day with dexterous concentration, dispersion and movement, the tactics of attacking the west, making sounds in the east, of beating the east and also striking the west by appearing at any time in any of the enemy-entrenched places, of isolating the enemy in a place and wiping out the coming-to-aid enemy, making a surprise attack on large forces by alluring the enemy with small forces, letting the enemy fight each other by getting into the midst of the enemy and then getting out swiftly, of pretending to depart far off but coming back under the very nose of the enemy and of changing in a moment a grand concentric march into a march in many small columns.

Entering the year of 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung completely foiled the enemy's tenacious "barnacle tactics" against the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and thus continuously expanded the victorious results of battles, employing sharp tactics in that period of trials that fell on the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having moved the troops to the area northeast of Mt. Baekdu, organised and unfolded guerrilla activities, again employing new guerrilla tactics.

At that time, the enemy detecting the tactics of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were carrying on their activities in the area northeast of Mt. Baekdu where they set up bases in the form of secret camp, reinforced and concentrated the punitive forces to encircle and blockade them. At the sagne time the enemy was busying with secret operations to locate the Headquarters of the revolution.

To counter such moves of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung employed the operations of circling movement of large troops along the prearranged secret courses; moving to another place when the enemy followed on; knocking down the enemy if he follows on again and moving to another place; in this way Comrade Kim Il Sung gave telling blow to the enemy.

Adopting myriads of forms of such guerrilla tactics the anti-Japanese guerrilla army carried out assaults, ambush attacks, attacks on towns, counter-envelopments, encounter defensives, etc and scored brilliant victories in each battle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle could achieve brilliant victory because it was organized and unfolded thoroughly based on Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the revolutionary banner of Marxism- Leninism. *Juche* is one of the important factors in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the thorough establishment of *Juche* posed essentially before the Korean Communists as one of the basic and peculiar importance because of the following points:

Firstly, it is because the Korean Communists had to newly open up the course of armed struggle and lead the revolutionary movement towards its concrete ways and means of armed struggle. Besides, they had to wage the armed struggle fitting all the needs on their own without any support from outside, whether it was provisions and clothes, or it was ammunition and arms. Under these conditions, one could not carry the revolution even a step forward without the stand of *Juche* and one's own settled judgement and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Secondly, the establishment of *Juche* was essential also because of the harm of flunkeyism and dogmatism done to the revolutionary movement of our country in those days.

In the communist movement in our country, flunkeyism and dogmatism produced tremendous evil effects as early as the 1920's.

They were implanted and encouraged by the factionalists who had wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks. In those days, the evils of flunkeyism were manifested in the dogmatist practice of blindly accepting the doings and things of the Comintern or greater foreign powers without minding if they were right or not, or if they suited the actual conditions of our country, blindly following them to curry favour with them, instead of having confidence in one's country's revolutionary forces and building them up powerfully. However, flunkeyism and dogmatism of the factionalists were not limited to the 1920's. They remained and continued in the 1930's to throw great obstacles in the way of the development of the revolutionary movement.

Already from the days of his early revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung set it forth as the first and foremost task in the revolutionary practices to establish *Juche* on the basis of his concrete analysis and summing up of the historical lessons of the communist movement in our country and the actual conditions of the revolution in our country of those days, and he fought actively for establishing *Juche* from the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The establishment of *Juche* was accompanied by a fierce ideological struggle against big power chauvinism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, and then factionalism developed implanted and encouraged them.

Through the struggle against big power chauvinism, flunkeyism and factionalism, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out and held fast to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics, and carried them through correctly.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the flunkeyists tried to accept the line of Soviet in its entirety which was carried into effect in neighbouring countries in those days; they advocated "immediate materialisation of socialism" in disregard of the character of the revolution in our country at the time when the task of national liberation stood in the forefront.

Attempting to materialize "socialism" in the guerrilla bases—liberated areas immediately, they went so far in the economic policy as to reject all forms of private ownership of land and maintained that all the lands of the peasants, and to speak of the landlords should be confiscated and the land be tilled jointly.

Such evil effects of Left adventurism were extremely great and placed numerous obstacles in the way of the development of the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the stand of *Juche* and thoroughly implemented it, flatly opposing and rejecting such flunkeyism which was expressed in blindly following others and abandoning the stand of independence and self-sustenance, in relying only on others without believing in one's own strength, and swallowing others' experiences undigested without a critical attitude and trying to apply them to the realities unconditionally.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly based on the idea of *Juche* worked out the line of struggle and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the actual conditions of our country, and gave correct answers to all the problems arising in the armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely fought not only against the harmful acts of the flunkeyists, but also against the chauvinist trend of the big power chauvinists who, by manipulating the former, created a serious crisis in the development of the revolutionary movement in our country.

In the first half of the 1930's, the grim period when the revolutionary movement of our country was in great crisis due to the machinations of the big power chauvinists and factionalists to disparage the revolutionary banner of national liberation of the Korean Communists and their just struggle for national liberation and due to their ever more undisguised moves for undermining the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came forward to tide over the crisis of the revolution at the risk of his life and smashed their counter-revolutionary moves, firmly defended the stand of *Juche* in the national-liberation revolution, the line of *Juche* in the Korean revolution and brought about a new upsurge in the revolutionary movement in Korea.

Castigating the unjustifiable views of the big power chauvinists who opposed the Korean Communists setting forth the tasks for the national-liberation revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that it was an inviolable legitimate right and a sacred internationalist duty entrusted to the Korean Communists and the Korean people that they always speak of the Korean revolution with concern and fight for it.

Exposing the machinations of these Left chauvinists and factionalists who came out to disrupt the unity and cohesion of the ranks, confusing friend with foe, Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that the spearhead of struggle should be directed against Japanese imperialism and its stooges, people should be judged strictly by their practical struggle, not by any preconception or any prejudices, particularly national prejudices, and that comrades should be trusted and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks firmly defended.

At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that the practices of judging hastily the doings of the masses from a superficial view should be done away with, and the anti-imperialist forces be extensively rallied so that they might come out in the struggle against the enemy, the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces.

This was the solely correct line making it possible to rally all the anti-imperialist forces into one and concentrate fire on the enemy, Japanese imperialism, on the basis of firmly defending the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and thereby consolidating the class line and mass line.

Thanks to the fidelity to principle, incomparable talent, sagacious Marxist-Leninist analysis and perfect logic of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of Korean revolution, who risked even his life solely in the interests of the revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution, the crisis of revolution created by the machinations of the big power chauvinists and the factionalists was tided over and an epoch-making progress was made in the Korean revolution, along the unshakable line of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through the struggle against great power chauvinism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, Left adventurism and factionalism, in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly established *Juche* in the Korean revolution, further strengthened the leadership over the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole by the scientific, revolutionary line and strategy and tac-

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tics.

With the firm establishment of *Juche* in the Korean revolution, it was possible to found in 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a genuine revolutionary organisation of the Korean people, and effect a new, great upsurge in their revolutionary movement as a whole centering around the armed struggle under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland proclaimed by him.

Based on the idea of *Juche* Comrade Kim Il Sung achieved the firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in the course of the struggle against the factionalists who implanted and encouraged flunkeyism, dogmatism and Left adventurism with the backing of the big power chauvinists.

The factionalists were finally eliminated from the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the unity and cohesion of the Communists rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung were strengthened more firmly than ever before.

Upholding the revolutionary idea, the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, all the anti-Japanese guerrillas gave a blow in good time to any act running counter to this idea, however trifling it may be, and firmly defended and thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line and the measures for struggle set forth by him.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle on the firm independent stand that the masters of the Korean revolution were the Koreans and no one could make the Korean revolution in their place, and organised the armed struggle and organised and mobilised broad strata of the masses to the revolutionary struggle with a firm belief that one was fully able to defeat the enemy if only one trusted in the people and firmly relied on them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made the revolution not to win others' favour nor did he count on others' strength and nor was he going to get the sanction of others.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Communists make the revolution neither on the order of others, nor to win the favour of others. Guided by their faith in Marxism-Leninism, they make the revolution for the liberation of the working class and other labouring people in their country and for the cause of the international working class. It is the noble traits of the Communists to hold fast to their faith and wage the unflinching struggle for its sake... We can never and will never dance to others' piping."

Precisely for this reason, Comrade Kim Il Sung, through the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, educated the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the revolutionary masses in consciousness of national independence, made them fight against big power chauvinism and flunkeyism, cherishing a national pride and self-confidence and believing in their own strength and the strength of their people, and made them devote their all to the revolution of their country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always educated the guerrillas and people in the following spirit:

"No mention can be made of the Korean revolution apart from the Korean nation and the 3,000-*ri* land of Korea and the Korean revolution cannot be accomplished with success if the history and traditions of Korea and the life feelings and customs of the Korean people are not taken into account. Those who do not love their fatherland and nation can never show zeal for the revolution in their country, nor can they fight devotedly for its triumph."

That the anti-Japanese guerrillas could make continued advance and win brilliant victory, surmounting manifold difficulties in so much complicated circumstances in the days of the arduous 15-year-long struggle, was attributable, indeed, to the fact that they were firmly armed with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, the revolutionary stand of independence and self-sustenance.

Another factor in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle lies in the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung effected a general mobilisation of all possible anti-imperialist forces to the struggle for liberation of Japanese imperialism on a national and international scale by forming an anti-Japanese united national front with broad sections of the masses of the people of our country and, furthermore, by realising an anti-Japanese common front against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, together with the Communists and people of the neighbouring country.

On the basis of the scientific analysis of the colonial, semi-feudal socio-economic relations and class relations of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of the anti-Japanese united national front on fully organising and mobilising all the anti-Japanese forces of the nation for annihilating and wiping out the Japanese imperialists, the target of the strategical main attack, and the correct measures for realising an anti-imperialist common front with the Communists and people of the neighbouring country in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy.

From the outset of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung patiently endeavoured for the realization of an anti-Japanese united national front with broad sections of the masses of our country, and for the realization of an anti-imperialist common front with broad anti-Japanese forces including even nationalist forces of the neighbouring country, not to speak of the Communists.

In this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung skillfully organised and unfolded the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement against Japanese imperialism simultaneously, and thereby finally won over the allies, even though not consistent and staunch, on a national and international scale, making it possible to expand the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces to the maximum and isolate Japanese imperialism further still.

Organised and waged in close combination with the armed struggle and in a unified way under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement grew yet more powerful so that they could give telling political and military blows one after another to the Japanese imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese united national front body in our country, on May 5, 1936, on the basis of the successes and experiences in the anti-Japanese united national front movement unfolded from the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland had life, unique programme and rules, and it was an anti-Japanese united national front body that had its own independent organisational, guiding system on the basis of democratic centralism.

Having such a powerful permanent united front body as the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the anti-Japanese united national front movement in our country could make rapid development more organisationally and systematically and on a nation-wide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the preparations for the founding of a Marxist-leninist Party.

The anti-Japanese united national front movement was successfully organised and unfolded and, in this course, powerful revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up to overthrow the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and achieve the liberation of the country.

As for the achievements made by the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the line and task of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses of the people and in mobilising and rallying them to the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland."

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Communists organised and revolutionised the working class and the masses of peasants through the network of the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland spread throughout the country, and firmly built up the main force of the Korean revolution by strengthening the Communists' guiding role.

And they could unite and rally the largest possible number of people from all walks of life who opposed the Japanese imperialists and aspired to national liberation, under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by correctly implementing the line of the anti-Japanese united national front set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

By organising all the anti-Japanese masses of the people into the united combat front on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class and expanding and strengthening the internal forces of the Korean people, the relations of forces between us and the enemy changed fundamentally in favour of the side of the revolution.

That all the anti-Japanese masses of the people could be organised into a unified combat force and the internal forces of the Korean people could be expanded, developed and strengthened to the fact that the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement were closely combined with the armed struggle and in a unified way under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement grew yet more powerful so that they could give telling political and military blows one after another to the Japanese imperialists.

The close combination of the united front movement with the armed struggle—this constituted an important factor that ensured the successful development of the anti-Japanese united national front movement of our country.

Because of its close combination with the armed struggle, the most powerful struggle of the highest form, the anti-Japanese united national front movement could firmly build up the main force of the revolution and expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces, maintaining its durability even under the arduous conditions in which the Japanese imperialists intensified their reactionary offensives.

Because the Communists relied upon the powerful assistance of the armed struggle, they could give telling blows to Japanese imperialism and thoroughly expose among the masses the nature of the nationalist reformists who were in conspiracy with Japanese imperialism and, furthermore, gain the absolute trust of the masses of the people of all walks of life and widely rally them around the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

By successfully organising and unfolding the anti-Japanese united national front movement, the Communists under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung not only built up firmly the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people, but also effected a general mobilisation of them to the anti-Japanese struggle, and thus could greatly accelerate the strengthening and development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, with the armed struggle as its centre.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, first of all, accelerated the strengthening of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the all-round expansion and development of the armed struggle.

By correctly unfolding the anti-Japanese united national front movement under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists could widely establish the mass foundation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and mobilise the masses of the people and receive the organisational and systematical assistance from them.

Thus, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army could rely on the support and encouragement of the masses of the people, manpower, material and moral, in establishing and consolidating the guerrilla bases and in replenishing and expanding the armed ranks and in the military and political activities and could grow and strengthen into invincible forces on the broad mass foundations even in the encirclement of the enemy.

The anti-Japanese united national front played a great role not only in strengthening and developing the armed struggle but also in encouraging and inspiring the workers, peasants and other broad sections of the masses to the anti-Japanese struggle, and in strengthening and developing all the revolutionary struggles of the Korean people including the movements of workers, peasants and students.

The revolutionary movement of the Korean people made brisk headway, maintaining close mutual solidarity under the unified guidance of the organisation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and developed into a yet more powerful struggle thanks to its links with the armed struggle from which it drew strength.

Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialists by leading the nationalists and broad sections of the masses, not to speak of the Communists, of the neighbouring country to the realisation of the anti-imperialist common front, while effecting a general mobilization of the Korean people to the anti-Japanese struggle for the restoration of the fatherland by organising and rallying all the national forces of the Korean people.

From the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung endeavoured to strengthen the revolutionary solidarity with the Communists and people of the neighbouring country who were suffering from the aggression of the Japanese imperialists, and to take concerted action with them in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung fought actively for the realisation of the anti-imperialist common front by enlisting the anti-Japanese armed nationalist forces who made their appearance with the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Manchuria, in 1931 as an occasion.

They were anti-communist and were extremely hostile to the Korean people particularly owing to the machinations of the Japanese imperialists to sow discord between the nations. They were forces extremely vacillating and inconsistent in the anti-Japanese struggle.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung at last succeeded in forming a united front with them; he had personally persuaded and educated them with unfailing patience, with generosity and tolerance, at the risk of his own life, in order to actively lead them to the common revolutionary cause against Japanese imperialism, though they had many limitations.

In forming and strengthening an anti-imperialist united front with such anti-Japanese forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while actively uniting with them by fostering their revolutionary aspects opposed to Japanese imperialism, waged a principled struggle against their compromising aspects repeatedly wavering in the anti-Japanese struggle and applied skillfully the tactical principles of combining the lower strata unity with the upper strata unity with the lower strata unity as its basis.

Such anti-imperialist common front was consolidated in the course of the actual joint struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instilled into them the confidence in victory and led them to anti-Japanese struggle by successfully organising and uniting numerous combined operations, large and small, enlisting them boldly.

In this course, they were educated and remoulded and their constant vacillation restrained, and, furthermore, they could be united even in the combat ranks of the anti-Japanese allied forces.

In this way, under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, broad sections of the people and even nationalist forces of the neighbouring country together with the Communists, were rallied in the anti-Japanese allied forces and it possible for them to deal successive telling blows at the Japanese imperialists with the united strength of the armed revolutionary forces.

The Korean people are proud that the Korean Communists under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung historically played the role of an international vanguard in the anti-imperialist united national front movement and the anti-imperialist united front movement by unfolding a broad-scale united front movement against Japanese imperialism to cope with the acute situation in which the chief hotbed of war was created in the Far East by Japanese militarism.

The historical experiences in the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist united front movement in our country organised and conducted under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung show clearly that the Communists should smash the armed colonial rulers by the revolutionary armed forces and the armed struggle should necessarily be combined closely with the broad united front move-

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"The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organised and Waged under the Personal Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG"

(Continued from Page 9)

ment against imperialism waged on a nation-wide and world-wide scale in order to fight imperialism and win victory in the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution.

One of the factors in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle lies in the fact that iron revolutionary discipline and the trait of perfect unity between men and officers of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army were established and unity and cohesion of the ranks and concerteedness in the combat actions were ensured.

Unlike the army of the capitalist countries in which the superior oppresses and insults the subordinate, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was in a perfect unity because of the community of its class interests and fighting goal. The commanders and combatants were harmonious like real brothers and both the superior and the subordinate shared life and death, sweets and bitters, firmly united with one mind and one will.

In the course of the protracted 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, the commanders and combatants of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army valued and loved their comrades with each other and displayed a beautiful trait of offering each other even the last remaining handful of grain or a *hob* of powder or roast grain for their comrades.

In the fierce battles and dangers, the men sacrificed themselves to protect their commanders, and the commanders, on their part, educated and took a good care of their men, and encouraged them to perform heroic feats by taking the initiative and setting an example in everyday life.

At the same time, the commanders and men of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army without exception voluntarily observed revolutionary discipline and order and displayed to the full the revolutionary trait of upholding with their whole hearts the orders and directives of Comrade Kim Il Sung and plunging themselves into any adversity to carry them out unconditionally.

The principled unity of the anti-Japanese guerrillas was firmly ensured by the powerful weapons of an open-hearted and candid criticism among the comrades and self-criticism.

Thus, the revolutionary traits of never overlooking the defects manifested in the combat action and life, however they may be trifling, and of advising and criticising each other to remedy them were established.

The lofty tradition of perfect unity between men and officers of the guerrilla army based on such warm revolutionary comradeship and principled unity exerted a great influence as one of the factors that ensured the brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

One of the important factors making for the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was close bonds of kinship with the masses of the people which constituted the source of strength for the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

Taking as a guide in their activities the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, "As the fish cannot live without water, so the guerrillas cannot live without the people," the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought and won victory, always materialising with honour the trait of perfect unity between the army and the people and noble popular style of work at any time and at any place.

It is self-evident that a guerrilla army operating without the mass foundations cannot survive and it inevitably suffers defeats in the guerrilla warfare. Therefore, the anti-Japanese guerrillas firmly armed themselves with the revolutionary mass viewpoint, constantly maintained the kindred ties with the people and continuously strengthened the revolutionary organisations, and thus could display invincible might.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung always educated the guerrillas in the spirit of loving the people and thoroughly defending their interests, saying: "We guerrillas should be as brave as a lion to the enemy, but should quietly devote all we have to the people like a meek lamb. It is for the people that we fight against the enemy, living on grass roots and tree barks and undergoing all hardships. It is because we love the people that we do our best not to cause trouble to the people even when suffering from hunger."

The anti-Japanese guerrillas faithful to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung never committed any act detrimental to the interests of the people; they fought dedicating even their lives without hesitation, if it was for the people.

Proceeding from the revolutionary mass viewpoint that the revolution is an undertaking of the masses of the people themselves and victory can be won only when they take part in it voluntarily, the anti-Japanese guerrillas conducted political work among the people persuading and educating them energetically, to bring their consciousness into the fullest play.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were not merely the soldiers fighting against the enemy, but also propagandists educating and agitating the people and their organizers and mobilisers.

Going deep among the masses of all social strata, the anti-Japanese guerrillas awakened their national consciousness, instilled into them the zeal for struggle, organised and united them in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and various sorts of other anti-Japanese revolutionary organisations and firmly rallied broad sections of masses around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the revolution.

Even under battle conditions, the anti-Japanese guerrillas lured the enemy away to another place in disregard of their own safety in case the people might possibly suffer from the battle, and they saved the people from the barbarous suppression by the enemy.

It was their creed in the struggle that literally they would live amidst the affection of the people while alive and would die for the people if they are to die.

The people, therefore, regarded as their own flesh and blood the anti-Japanese guerrillas fighting for the restoration of the fatherland and for the freedom and liberation of the people, and supported and assisted them both materially and morally and carried out brilliantly the communications and scout missions for the guerrilla units, at the risk of their own lives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

The anti-Japanese guerrillas **"could wage a guerrilla struggle as long as 15 years even without state power, because they fought for the people and enjoyed the active support and protection of the people."**

Since the anti-Japanese guerrillas had such close ties with the people in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, could they frustrate both large-scale sieges and malicious blockade policy of the enemy and win brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

* * *

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the revolutionary movement of our country up to a new, high stage, the stage of the armed struggle, bringing about a radical turn in the revolutionary movement of our country.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung displayed the greatest might in dealing blows at the enemy, exerting its revolutionary influence upon the masses of people and in its mobilising power.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle administered successive telling blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, hastening their defeat, tipped the balance of class forces in our country decisively in favour of the revolution, and thus solidly built up the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean revolution.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, forming the solid nucleus of the Korean national-liberation movement, also powerfully inspired all other forms of mass movements and brought about a great change in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as a whole.

The historical course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people saliently proves that only the armed struggle resisting counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces is the solely just way for achieving a decisive victory in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and a correct way for winning the freedom of the people and national independence.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung overcame the essential weaknesses that were found in the early years of the communist movement in Korea, made firm organisational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people whose contents are the idea of *Juche* in the Korean revolution, the lofty communist revolutionary spirit, priceless revolutionary exploits and valuable fighting experiences, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work.

In the flames of this struggle, numerous workers, peasants, youth and students were trained as seasoned Communists and a firm unity of the revolutionary ranks was achieved.

Right in this course, flunkeyism, dogmatism and factionalism which had done tremendous harm to the Korean revolution, were overcome, the line of *Juche* in the Korean revolution was established for the first time and the correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics were worked out.

All this that was achieved in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the precious wealth of our Party and people and the valuable asset and root of the Korean revolution that cannot be bartered for anything.

It is just with this wherewithal and at this root that our Party was founded and a big army of new revolutionaries is growing today.

These traditions and, root are most profound and thoroughgoing, because they were created in the flames of the 15-year-long great anti-Japanese armed struggle; they have incomparably rich contents, because they came into being in the course of the armed struggle and of the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the work of preparing for the founding of a party, which proceeded in close combination with the armed struggle, and the traditions have since the liberation displayed, and are displaying, their inexhaustible might and great vitality especially because they were established personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean people and the great Leader of the Korean revolution, who is leading our people to victory today, too.

Precisely for this reason, the Korean people regard it as a decisive guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution and a noble obligation and duty of the Korean Communists and the Korean people to uphold these traditions and exploits and carry them forward.

By upholding and inheriting and developing in an all-round way the glorious revolutionary traditions and exploits after liberation could the Korean people achieve great victory and broad successes at each stage and in each period of the development of the Korean revolution and build a rich and powerful socialist fatherland which is prospering and developing in this land today.

The period of more than 20 years the great example have covered under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung since the liberation has been, indeed, a course of struggle in which they have upheld and inherited and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions established during the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and a victorious historical course in which they have built a powerful revolutionary bastion for the construction of a new country and the final completion of our revolution, by carrying forward the unaccomplished will of the revolutionary forerunners.

It was thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions and the strong root of revolution that the Korean people were able to found their Party without delay immediately after the liberation, organise a people's power in an extremely short span of time and carry out the democratic reforms successfully, actively surmounting all sorts of hardships and difficulties and found the Korean People's Army, the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, with the revolutionary cadres trained and seasoned in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone.

Especially because of the traditions and the root, the Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army could defeat the armed invaders from 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of international reaction, in the great Fatherland Liberation War from 1950 to 1953 and thus safeguard with credit the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains and firmly defend world peace and the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War could be achieved solely thanks to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed genius-commander and the national hero of the Korean people, who had been seasoned in the protracted revolutionary struggle and had led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, steadfastly led the entire people to victory, standing in its forefront.

The great victory was made possible also because the heroic Korean People's Army, and the Korean people, who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, armed themselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit and rich fighting experiences and fought like a phoenix, getting over all difficulties and trials.

The great victory of the Korean people who brought the U.S. imperialist aggressors to their knees in the Fatherland Liberation War for the first time in the annals of world history showed that when a nation and a people rise as one in their just cause and fight, arms in hand, against the foreign aggressors and for national independence and freedom, they are invincible.

By making a steadfast advance after the war, holding aloft the red banner of the revolutionary traditions, the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the victorious banner of independence and self-sustenance, the Korean people who won great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War could rehabilitate the economy in a brief period, pushing aside heaps of ashes and effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and score world-startling great successes, by putting spurs to the Chollima march.

The northern half of the Republic has turned in a short span of time into an advanced socialist industrial country, a state freed once and for all from exploitation and oppression and having the solid foundations of an independent national economy into an impregnable fortress capable of creditably defending the revolutionary gains against the encroachment of any enemy, into a powerful revolutionary base for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and the Korean people who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions are wholeheartedly convinced that there is neither unconquerable fortress nor insurmountable difficulty for them when they firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, great hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who always leads the Korean revolution to victory, and march ahead, following his teachings."

Precisely for this reason, the Korean people, carrying forward this great root of revolution, the glorious revolutionary traditions, and upholding the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas of the Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the self-sustenance banner of independence and self-sustenance and rallied closely around him, are waging a vigorous struggle for bringing earlier the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution in accordance with the strategic line put forth by him, the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and are fighting for thoroughly frustrating the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists for world domination, by realizing international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and an international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front.

Let Us Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Become Revolutionary Fighters Infinitely Faithful to the Party and the Leader !

Report of Comrade Kim Ok Sun,

CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION OF KOREA,

Delivered at the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers

Comrades!

Today we are having the National Meeting of the Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers in the grand circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a great revolutionary upsurge, upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The current National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers is taking place amid the deep trust of the Party and the Leader in, and their great solicitude for, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers.

It is an infinite glory and joy for the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers to have this meeting today particularly in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the time of all the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, I pay the highest honour and thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who is the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Many fine sons and daughters of our people offered their precious lives in the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and in the bitter war against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

I pay high tribute of respect to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and hero soldiers who died in the heroic battle for the independence of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people.

I also pay high tribute of respect to the revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives in the valiant struggle in the northern half of the Republic for the victory of the South Korean revolution and the cause of the unification of the fatherland against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Comrades!

Our people under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader have made great achievements in the revolution and construction in the past period and laid solid foundations for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of our revolution in the northern half of the Republic.

Our Party has established in the northern half of the Republic the most advanced, ever-prospering and developing socialist system where the source of exploitation and penury has been liquidated once and for all and turned our country into a powerful socialist state with a solid independent national economy, a self-defensive national defence power and a brilliant culture by splendidly realizing in this land the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has applied Marxism-Leninism creatively to the realities of Korea and developed it, and the independent revolutionary line, its embodiment.

Today in the northern half of the Republic the foundations of powerful heavy industry have been built up, which serve as a powerful guarantee for the further consolidation of the economic independence of the country and the acceleration of technical reconstruction of the people's economy and the strengthening of national defence potential; the reliable bases of light industry which not only can meet the demands of the people's life with its own products but also will be able to produce a greater variety of better consumer goods in larger quantities in future.

Along the bright road illumined by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country, our socialist countryside has turned into a more developed, modern countryside and has further consolidated into a powerful base of agricultural production capable of meeting satisfactorily the growing demands for farm products, free from crop failure under any natural conditions.

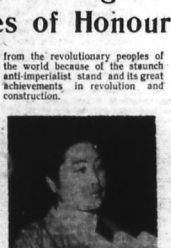
Our people are living a happy life free from any worries about food, clothing and housing under the most excellent social system established in the northern half of the Republic.

Our people are devoting all their creative zeal to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland, all studying and enjoying medical service under the most advanced education system under which a universal nine-year compulsory technical education has been introduced and a system of spare-time education is established and under the good public health system under which free medical care is given to all.

Our country has turned into an impregnable fortress capable of beating back any aggressors at a stroke as a result of the thorough implementation of the Party's lines set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung—the line of conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the great military line of turning the whole army into a cadre army, modernising it, arming the entire people and converting the whole country into a fortress.

All the people, united more closely than ever before around the Party and the Leader, are making continued innovations and uninterrupted advance at the speed of Chollima.

Today as the cradleland of the idea of *Juche*, the great revolutionary idea of our era, our country is exerting an ever-increasing influence internationally and enjoying the unanimous support from the revolutionary peoples of the world because of the staunch anti-imperialist stand and its great achievements in revolution and construction.



The revolutionary forces have further grown in South Korea, too.

The broad patriotic democratic forces of South Korea are united more closely for the independent unification of the fatherland and many revolutionaries and patriotic people are employing more courageously various forms of mass revolutionary struggle including armed guerrilla struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, the traitorous puppet Pak Jung Hi clique.

The anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the world's people is also gaining momentum.

The policy of aggression and war pursued by the American imperialists is going bankrupt at every step in the indomitable land of Viet Nam where all the people, arms in hand, are defending the independence and freedom of their fatherland, in heroic Cuba where all the people have risen up as one to protect the gains of revolution from the aggression of Yankee imperialism and in the other vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the great tide of the people's revolutionary struggle is rising with a formidable force on a world-wide scale.

This meeting opened under such a situation is of weighty importance in enabling all the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers to continue and carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause which their fathers, mothers, brothers, husbands and sons and daughters had been fulfilling devotedly in the past upholding the guidance of the Leader and in the struggle for accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and the independent unification of the fatherland.

This meeting will also make a great contribution to firmly arming the entire people and all the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers with the unitary ideology of our Party, the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, promoting the revolutionisation and *working-classization* of the whole society, raising higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, and to making more thorough war preparations in view of the obtaining situation.

At this significant meeting we look back with deep emotion on the achievements made by our husbands and sons and daughters of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers in the past in the heroic struggle for carrying through to the end the orders of the Leader for the Party and the fatherland, upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people.

Comrades!

The revolutionary work of overthrowing the old society and building the socialist-communist society, a new society free from exploitation and oppression, is a glorious and noble cause.

There is no life nobler and worthier than taking part in this struggle and dedicating one's whole life to revolution.

The husbands and sons and daughters of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers present here are the true revolutionary soldiers of the Leader who fought, devoting their all, for the Party, the fatherland and the people on the road of the sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and defence of the gains of the revolution.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle many fine sons and daughters of Korea traversed the path of protracted and arduous yet glorious struggle under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and fought for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom of the people, devoting their youth and lives.

In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist rule Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up experiences of the preceding revolutionary movements in an all-round way from the stand of Marxism-Leninism and *Juche* and set forth the correct line of armed struggle, thus bringing the revolutionary movement of our country onto a new, high stage guided by Marxism-Leninism and ushering in a great new era of revolution which brought about an epochal turn in the development of the national liberation struggle and communist movement in our country.

The 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle was an unprecedentedly protracted and arduous struggle waged against the troops of Japanese imperialism stationed in Korea and the one-million-strong Kanto army of Japanese imperialism under the difficult conditions in which the anti-Japanese guerrillas had no state power and rear to rely on but the support of the revolutionary masses.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory by his outstanding military strategy and tactics, personally breaking through these stern ordeals and difficulties in the forefront of the struggle.

The Korean Communists and Korean people who had experienced keenly that they could never emerge victorious in any of their struggles against ferocious and knavish Japanese imperialism without the guidance of the outstanding Leader, fought closely united around Comrade Kim Il Sung standing in the van of the revolution, looking up to him as the national hero and the beacon of victory.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas regarded it as the life and soul and as their most honourable task as soldiers of the Leader to resolutely defend the revolutionary line put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung in any adversity.

They did not betray their conviction and faith in the justness of the revolutionary line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in whatever torture and persecution and ruthlessly fought against practices running counter to the revolutionary line.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas regarded it as the fundamental question deciding the issue of the Korean revolution and the destiny of the nation to defend their Headquarters and thought of the safety of the Headquarters of the revolution, awake or asleep, with a high sense of responsibility and readily risked their own lives to defend the Leader, sharing sweets and bitters and life and death with the Headquarters.

In the arduous march during which the "punitive force" of Japanese imperialism attacked the Headquarters of the revolution scores of times a day in a vain attempt to stamp out the flames of the national liberation struggle for the Korean people, Comrade Oh Jung Hup, disguising his unit as the Headquarters, lured the enemy to a distant place and ruthlessly wiped them out, bringing all dangers on himself.

After successfully carrying out this task Comrade Oh Jung Hup was doring in the bonfire. At the moment he heard gun shots ringing out afar in the direction of the Headquarters, he thought there at once cutting his way through waist-deep snow, worrying the safety of the Headquarters. And when he and his men learned that the Headquarters was safe, they clasped each other in their arms and were beside themselves shedding tears of joy. Such was the very feeling of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters to defend the Leader of the revolution.

In this way the anti-Japanese guerrillas thought of the safety of the Headquarters, awake or asleep, and defended it with their lives, because they keenly realised that the victory of the Korean revolution and their happy future were unthinkable apart

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Let Us Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Become Revolutionary Fighters Infinitely Faithful to the Party and the Leader!

(Continued from Page 11)
from the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Convinced that as long as the outstanding Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stands in the van of our revolution, the Korean revolution is sure to win, the anti-Japanese guerrillas including Comrades Kim Chack, An Gil, Kang Gon, Oh Jung Hup, Choi Chun Guk and Jo Jong Chol and many best sons and daughters of Korea fought, from the first days of their struggle, for the fatherland and the people, marching, with all loyalty, along the one road indicated by the Leader.

For those engaged in revolution, no force on earth is more powerful and formidable than the strength born of faith of loyalty to the Leader of the revolution.

In the Manchurian wild fields where icy-cold wind was raging, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had to fight indescribably great difficulties for the long period of 15 years suffering from cold and hunger shadowed in every step. But they bravely withstood all the trials, looking up only to Comrade Kim Il Sung and drawing strength and courage from him. The anti-Japanese guerrillas unconditionally carried out the orders of the Leader to the end, even if their bodies were torn to pieces.

In fulfilling the revolutionary tasks, they correctly carried out the tasks they assumed to the end always tackling them tenaciously, with the resolve and confidence that they must and could do them, not thinking first of the condition or ability.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters fought on making it as the steadfast principle of their life that "A revolutionary has no right to die before carrying out the order given by the Headquarters." This lofty revolutionary spirit of theirs is the paragon of boundless fidelity to the Leader and high sense of responsibility for revolutionary duties.

As a faithful soldier of Comrade Kim Il Sung, anti-Japanese woman guerrilla and indomitable woman revolutionary fighter Li Gye Sun always carried out with credit the combat tasks assigned to her by the Headquarters of the revolution.

Even under the circumstances in which she was arrested and put to unbearable torture by the enemies, she kept the secret of the organisation to herself to the last, not yielding at all. When the enemies tried to persuade her to speak ill of the guerrilla army before a crowd of people, she shouted at them:

"Dear people!

"Everywhere it goes, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by General Kim Il Sung is giving wholesale death to Japanese imperialist scoundrels.

"No matter how frantically he may try, the day is not far off when the enemy will meet his doom."

She died a heroic death shouting at the top of her voice:

"Long live the Korean revolution!" and "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

To be worthy of the soldiers of the Leader, Comrades Choi Hui Suk, An Sun Hwa, Kim Hak Sil and many other women revolutionary fighters fought heroically to the last moment of their lives in the anti-Japanese armed units and the revolutionary organisations.

The firm resolve of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to share life and death with the Headquarters of the revolution in any adversity and their immense loyalty to carry out any orders of the Commander going through fire and water were the source of invincible might of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the decisive guarantee for defeating the most ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressors and winning victory.

Though many of our anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who had set out on the road of revolution under the personal guidance and warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung and devoted their whole life to the revolution passed away before seeing the day of liberation of the fatherland, the valuable and precious achievements in struggle scored by them as the true soldiers of the Leader, will shine long in the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle of our people and in the history of our fatherland and live forever in the hearts of our people.

The boundless loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners to the Leader have splendidly been inherited after the liberation by our people who always strive to live and fight like them.

Comrades!

The peerless heroism displayed by our People's Army and the people in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialist armed invasion is a brilliant example of the immense loyalty to the Party, the fatherland and the people of our people who have gained freedom and happiness only under the magnanimous leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great Fatherland Liberation War was the period of the grimmest trial for our people.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea in place of Japanese imperialism launched the surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic in an attempt to wipe out our young Republic at a blow and make our people their colonial slaves once again.

The hour came for a decisive battle when our people had to choose between the alternatives of whether they live to be enslaved or defend the independence and freedom of the fatherland with their very lives.

At this critical juncture, Comrade Kim Il Sung armed the people with a firm conviction of victory and organised and mobilised all forces on the front and in the rear to victory in the war and skillfully organised and directed every operation of the People's Army with outstanding strategy and tactics, thus leading the Fatherland Liberation War to great victory.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people won victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. This marked a startling defeat for U.S. imperialism to slide down the hill and gave the revolutionary peoples of the world a firm confidence that they can win victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, thereby greatly inspiring their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

During the arduous three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War, all the Korean people including the revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers displayed truly peerless bravery and mass heroism for the fatherland and the people advancing along the road indicated by the Leader.

Upholding Comrade Kim Il Sung's radio address (Jun. 26, 1950) calling for "Every effort for victory in the war!" factory workers, youths in the countryside and students laid down hammers, sickles and pens to take up arms. And they went to the fields of sacred battle, for routing the enemies. Our women went to fields and factories to work in place of their husbands and their sons and daughters.

At every stage of the war, the officers and men of our heroic People's Army, taking to heart the orders given by Comrade Supreme Commander, fought devoting their youth and lives.

Indeed, the path of the victorious and sweeping southward advance of our officers and men of the heroic People's Army routing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, every step on the road of the arduous period of strategic retreat and in the fight in the enemy's rear and each of many heights on the front where fierce battle were fought are associated with the lofty revolutionary spirit displayed by the heroic soldiers for the Party, the fatherland and the people and with the immortal exploits they performed for the Leader, dedicating themselves to the struggle.

On the high and low hills of the fatherland where rocks were smashed into dust by the enemy's bombs and shells and in the trenches under a hail of the enemy's bullets, the officers and men of the People's Army, pledged to Comrade Kim Il Sung to win the final victory and went over to decisive battles.

From the burning trenches our warriors on Height 1211 sent a solemn pledge to Comrade Supreme Commander, which reads:

"General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Supreme Commander! We combatants of a platoon of the heavy machinegun company are shedding this pledge on a trench on Height 1,211 enveloped in powder smoke. We are defending this height for the glory of the Leader of Comrade Supreme Commander to defend every inch of land..

"Comrade Supreme Commander!

"As long as your soldiers are in the trenches, Height 1,211 will remain a hill of the fatherland forever."

The motto of the combatants on Height 1,211, "A place fit for our grave is everywhere, but we have not an inch to leave back" shows how deeply the boundless love for the fatherland of our heroic soldiers and their most solemn determination to thoroughly implement to the end the order of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When they used up their bullets, they rolled the rocks down. When they failed them, even their body became human bombs themselves to smash the enemies. Thus they defended every inch of land with their blood.

A great number of heroic soldiers including Kim Chang Gol and Kang Jin blocked the enemy's loopholes with their youthful breasts to make a breach for the charge of their units and fought shieldlessly against the enemy bravely to the last moment of their lives, though they were injured seriously all over their bodies.

At the open Party general meeting held in the trenches after routing off the attacks of the enemy on 18 occasions, Hero of the Republic Kang Ho Yong who carried a satchel bomb himself to defend the Kamak Peak said:

"The enemies attacked us 18 times. But we did not yield even a step. Let's defend the hill to the last as we pledged to the Party and the respected and beloved Leader General Kim Il Sung."

He inspired the members of his squad with these words. Though he was heavily wounded in both legs and in both arms by the enemy's bullets, he did not take even a step backward saying that a soldier has the only right to fight as long as his heart beats. With the last handgrenade between his teeth, Kang Ho Yong who was heavily wounded in both arms and in both legs, rolled into the midst of the enemies closing in on the trench and died a heroic death after killing a batch of enemy soldiers.

He, who had undergone all sorts of hardships as a shepherd and a hired hand from his childhood and came to lead a happy life for the first time under the people's power after the liberation, fought heroically to the last drop of his blood for the Leader who brought everything precious to him and for the fatherland.

Comrade An Young Ae, a nurse, rushed into the ward which was burning with flame due to the bombings of the enemy planes, carried the heavily wounded outside on her back and covered the patient with her body to protect him from the enemy's strafings. She said at the last moment of her heroic death:

"What I feel pity only is that I die before carrying out to the end the task assigned by the Party. Please return my Party card to the Central Committee of the Party. And here is money for my last Party membership dues." This lofty revolutionary spirit of discharging her duty to the Party even at the moment just before breathing her last was the very essence of feelings of our heroic fighters to remain loyal to the Leader to the end.

The stories about the immortal exploits performed by our heroic fighters at the call of the Leader in the days of fierce battles during the Fatherland Liberation War are a symbol of the indomitable stamina of heroic Korea, which immensely stir up the hearts of our people and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

A great number of our Party members and patriotic people, even in the most difficult period of temporary retreat attended with trying ordeals, bravely fought maintaining their revolutionary constancy to the end, single-heartedly following the Leader without the slightest vacillation.

Our patriotic martyrs who were arrested by the enemy during his temporary occupation of the northern half of the Republic, even at the moment when the bayonets of the enemy were pointed at their breasts, firmly believed that as long as the Leader guides our revolution, it will surely triumph and though they may die, the succeeding generation will live a happy life; they were never afraid of prisons or gallows, and fought unflinchingly in face of death.

Many of our revolutionary martyrs including Comrades Jo Ok Hi and Kim Ho Bu did not yield to any severe torture by the enemy but kept the secret of the organisation, upheld their revolutionary constancy to the end and died a heroic death in a way worthy of soldiers of the Leader, shouting at the top of their voice: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

What enabled our heroic soldiers to fight like a phoenix was their ardent feeling of loyalty to remain faithful to the last to the Leader who restored the country and power for them and brought a happy life to them.

The revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives, and the honoured disabled soldiers who got hurt, while fighting courageously on the front and in the rear during the Fatherland Liberation War, were workers, peasants and their sons and daughters who came to enjoy freedom and a new, happy life for the first time after the liberation thanks to the wise leadership and great benevolence of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the dark days of Japanese imperialist rule, they were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and landlords and capitalists.

What came to them was only hunger and humiliation, even though they were forced to do hard toil for 12-15 hours a day at factories of Japanese imperialist scoundrels or worked by the sweat of their brows on the land of landlords until their hemp clothes, wet so much with perspiration, were worn out.

They knew neither right to work nor right to learning all their lives and went through maltreatment and contempt wherever they went.

Their wives and mothers, too, suffered from double and treble oppression and ill-treatment under the Japanese imperialist rule.

It was only under the people's power established by Comrade Kim Il Sung that they became the masters of the factory and land and enjoyed a life truly worthy of man, freeing themselves from all manner of maltreatment, humiliation and contempt.

This fine and this grateful state power built by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung were so precious to the liberated Korean people as cannot be bartered for anything.

"I'm youth of the liberated Korea.
Precious is my life,
And so is my hope of bright morrow.
But my life, my hope and my happiness
Are nothing as against the destiny of the nation.
To dedicate my youth, my only life
To my only fatherland is the best.
No life can be more precious,
No hope can be more beautiful,
No happiness can be greater,
Than those of my nation!"

How can this be a revelation of the feelings of Kim Hye Bok alone who, born of a tenant family, underwent all sorts of humiliation and maltreatment until he came to enjoy happiness for the first time in the bosom of the liberated fatherland!

It was the unanimous feelings and firm resolve of the liberated Korean youth and the entire Korean people not to repeat again the bitter days of colonial slavery.

Our revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers, who deeply felt through their experience that the fatherland and the people's power are priceless, infinitely revered and cherished Comrade Kim Il Sung who had traversed the path of struggle so rugged and full of trials to restore the fatherland, they showed full allegiance to the Leader to the last, looking forward to the future of the fatherland which is prosperous forever under the guidance of the Leader.

This is not all of the heroic deeds performed by revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers in the days of the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War.

Those workers who had remained in the rear evacuated the equipment of their factories to safety zones and installed there and, with a firm resolve to do the portions of their comrades-in-arms and sons who went to the front, they worked day and night, raising efficiency twice or thrice and thus creditably ensured wartime production, and the people in the rear and transport fighters repaired railways which were cut off scores of times a day by bomb-

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Let Us Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Become Revolutionary Fighters Infinitely Faithful to the Party and the Leader!

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ings, thereby successfully ensuring wartime transportation.

In this course, quite a number of hero fighters protected the lives and properties of the people at the cost of their lives.

Comrade Li Gi Sa, a driver of the coking battery workshop of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, at the critical moment when the gas tank was in danger of being exploded owing to the bombings of the enemy planes, climbed up the gas tank to open its valve braving the bombings and strafings of the ceaselessly diving enemy planes and thus saved the factory and safeguarded the lives and properties of many people before he died a hero's death, and Comrade Li Jong Gap, a worker of the converter workshop of the Hungnam Fertiliser Factory, dashed into the factory building set ablaze by the bombing to switch off the converter and thereby defended the lives and properties of the people before he sacrificed himself gallantly.

Indeed, the history of the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War is full of stories about the undying feats of hero fighters, known and unknown.

The bravest sons and sons and daughters of families of our revolutionary martyrs and of families of honoured disabled soldiers fought valiantly in a manner befitting faithful soldiers of the Leader, true sons of the fatherland.

The protracted revolutionary struggle against Japanese and U.S. imperialism was accompanied by many twists and turns and sacrifices in its way. But the blood they shed was by no means in vain.

Our anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners, by waging a revolutionary struggle under the guidance of the Leader, defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists, restored the lost fatherland and laid the foundation for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and happiness of the Korean people.

Our hero fighters who inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners crushed the U.S. imperialist armed invasion and safeguarded their genuine fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The flag of our Republic is dyed with the red blood of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought with arms in their hands against Japanese imperialism for a long period and with the blood shed by true patriotic fighters coming from the ranks of workers and peasants who fought during the arduous Fatherland Liberation War to defend this state power, the most democratic one representing the interests of the working people."

How worthwhile and glorious it is!

The meritorious services rendered by the revolutionary forerunners and hero fighters in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War are a brilliant example of unbounded love for the fatherland and the people, heroism and prowess which will be handed down to the generations to come and their immortal exploits will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

Comrades!

After their husbands and sons and daughters laid down their lives or got hurt in the sacred fight for the fatherland and the people, families of our revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers, taking upon themselves the revolutionary tasks left unfinished by them, continued to fight unyieldingly to carry them out to the end.

This is a manifestation of the ardent loyalty of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers who are determined to remain true to the last to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and keeping the flower of revolution in bloom from generation to generation.

Cograde Kim Il Sung told the bereaved children of revolutionaries: **"Our revolutionary task has not yet been fulfilled. As imperialism still exists and so does Japanese imperialism. In South Korea landlords, compradar capitalists, and pro-Japanese, pro-U.S. lackeys remain as before.**

"As long as the enemy exists, we should continue revolution and carry it forward unwaveringly through generations."

The teachings of the Leader on carrying the revolution down through generations to completion are the invariable compass guiding our families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers in their struggle and life.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, not pessimistic in the least even when their beloved husbands and sons and daughters laid down their lives, took the course of struggle with a firm pledge to fight on, the wife taking over the banner of the revolution from her husband when he falls in action, the sons and daughters from their parents when they die in battle.

Earlier, in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the fighters' wives and bereaved families, after their husbands set out on the path of revolution, not only actively helped them with all sincerity in their revolutionary activities but also revolutionised themselves and their children, subordinating the whole family to the requirements of the revolution and, after their husbands were killed they themselves chose the path of the revolution and fought dauntlessly.

In the period of the long-drawn anti-Japanese armed struggle, the bereaved families of our anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, with a furious hatred for the enemy: "Let us beat the enemy even if we die hundreds of million times," fought on generation to generation in such a way that when one going in front falls down then the next one carries the red banner of revolution and they regarded it as the honour of the wives of revolutionaries, revolutionary families, to do so.

Indeed, in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle the families of revolutionary martyrs valiantly fought single-heartedly for the victory of the revolution just as their husbands had remained faithful to the Leader with all their devotion, in defence of the base areas, in the activity in the enemy-ruled districts or in discharging the scouting duties or on the battlefields of directly beating the enemy.

During the difficult days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, in order to support the front and guard the rear, took part in the wartime production, operating machines in place of their husbands, rose up in the wartime food production, holding the plough with their cows camouflaged and ensured the wartime transportation, repairing roads destroyed by the enemy's bombings day and night.

Our bereaved families, with a burning hatred for the enemy who deprived them of their husbands and children, fighting on the front with their husbands' rifles, displayed really staunch will and lofty self-sacrificing spirit to the full, carrying ammunition up to the heights under a hail of enemy bullets, bringing food to the fighters in trenches or carrying the wounded to the hospitals in the rear and attending on the patients.

The bereaved families and women in Sokuri, Kumgang county who fought side by side with the warriors on Height 1,211, organised women's "wartime production teams" even in the midst of an intense struggle for assisting the front, and tilled the fields and sowed seeds, learning how to handle the plough. Once the enemy bombed and upturned the sown fields, they repeated ploughing and sowing time and time, and once their comrades fell shot by enemy bullets while in rice transplanting or harvesting, they renewed their determination to wreak revenge upon the enemy, formed "death-defying rice transplanting teams" and "death-defying harvesting teams" and went on with their farming with redoubled vigour.

Throughout the whole period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, fought with all their devotion so as to remain faithful to the Leader just as their husbands did in the past and carry to fulfilment the revolutionary tasks left unaccomplished by them.

Their situation after the war was difficult beyond description. In the three-year war the whole country was reduced to heaps of cinders, the people's living was extremely deteriorated and, on top of this, the enemies, the U.S. imperialists, were watching for a chance to invade again the northern half of the Republic.

We had to lay the economic foundations of the country quickly and shore up the impoverished people's livelihood rapidly as well. It was a matter of fact, how to solve this question was a question affecting the future development of our country and the key issue determining the destiny of socialist construction.

At this critical time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, having a deep insight into the situation created in post-cease-fire and the prospects of our revolution, set forth the original line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, thereby indicating the solely correct road we should take.

Putting forth this line less than ten days after the armistice, Comrade Kim Il Sung declared: **"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's living conditions in a short period of time."**

This line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a most revolutionary line of speedily carrying out both the work of building up the economic foundations through the development of heavy industry and the work of enhancing the people's living standards through the development of light industry and agriculture and a most scientific line of tackling together the immediate and future problems.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth an original line of economic construction and for its implementation, put forward the slogan, "Let's dash ahead in the spirit of Chollima riders!" Thus, he initiated the Chollima movement and led with scientific foresight and unusual revolutionary sweep our people to make continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of the honoured disabled soldiers, together with the entire people, deeply moved at the great trust and paternal love of the Leader, stoutly rose up like a phoenix from the heaps of ashes.

In enthusiastic response to the Leader's call: "All for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the country's economy for strengthening the democratic base!" the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of disabled soldiers rushed out before anyone else to the sites of the rehabilitation and construction where they took the lead in undertaking the difficult and arduous work.

Though everything was destroyed and in short supply they, drawing inspiration and strength from the bright prospect of the postwar economic construction held out by the Leader, bravely surmounted difficulties and obstacles tightening their belts, and built factories and farms, towns and villages, removing the heaps of ashes and filling up bomb craters.

Following the Party's policy of agricultural co-operation, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of the honoured disabled soldiers took the lead in joining the co-operative farms and devoted themselves to consolidate and develop the co-operative economy.

While shattering the enemy's subversive and sabotaging activities at every step, adhering to the firm class principle, they went among the masses to propagate the Party's policy of co-operation and participated in joint labour with sincerity, and showed the superiority of the co-operative economy, thus making a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the triumphant socialist system in the countryside.

Upholding wholeheartedly our Party's line of building an independent national economy and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they took an active part in laying the firm material and technical foundations of industry and agriculture, and boldly thought and acted in the van of the Chollima crowd to perform miracles and make innovations in production and construction.

Those families of revolutionary martyrs engaged in industry, leading sections of the women, built local industry plants by their own efforts, thereby contributing to building the firm foundations of the country's light industry; together with honoured disabled soldiers, their wives, too, joined public life and actively contributed to the construction of factories and betterment of the people's living.

Upholding the decisions of the historic Party Conference, the families of our revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers are also taking the lead in the grand struggle for carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and for bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge.

Indeed, the 15 years from the ceasefire up to date have been a period of proud struggle when the families of our revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers have been single-heartedly loyal to the Leader, thinking and acting as he did without the slightest vacillation in any storms.

They have resolutely championed the Party's lines and policies and uncompromisingly fought against any practice that runs counter to them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught the families of revolutionary martyrs:

"You must live and fight as befitting the families of those murdered by the enemy during the war. You should make a firm resolve and take the lead in the revolutionary work. You must always work and study in the mental attitude that you are fighting with the class enemy who slaughtered your husbands. We must not forget the past days we were despised and humiliated and wore straw-sandals and hemp clothes even at the wedding."

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of the honoured disabled soldiers, deeply bearing in mind this eternal teaching of Comrade Premier are valiantly fighting in the forefront in carrying out the Party's policies in all domains of the people's economy.

Comrade Li Jong Ok, manager of the Kaechon Machine Factory of servicemen's families, whose husband was murdered by the enemy in wartime, implemented splendidly the teaching of Comrade Premier that the families of those who were slaughtered by the enemy during the war should lead others in the execution of the Party's policies.

Following the on-the-spot teaching of Comrade Premier at the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant in June last year, she set the goal of fulfilling the yearly plan by all means before the anniversary of the founding of the Party, and fought for the goal.

Even under the difficult conditions in which the building of the factory and production had to be pushed ahead simultaneously, she personally went out to the bed of the Songchon River in the sand to the construction site and sped up the building of the factory and, at the same time, pitched tents out of doors for the evening work, thus completing the building of the factory and fulfilling the production plans for the year before the anniversary of the Party as she had pledged.

Thus she saw the fulfilment quarterly and monthly plans have been overfulfilled every year over the last 10 years, and 180,000 metres of cloth has been saved which is enough for making 90,000 suits of school-uniforms.

Her example has been furnished also by Comrade Ryu Chu Yong, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Kyongjin-ri, Kaechon county, who takes the lead in the implementation of the Party's policies.

Her husband was arrested and murdered cruelly by the enemy during the temporary retreat in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Reared by the Leader and being his true soldier, he fought courageously without deserting the revolutionary principles to the last. At the execution ground he said to the crowd of people who had been dragged out, to the place by the enemy:

"I am a son of the Party brought up by General Kim Il Sung. In the past I lived for the sake of General Kim Il Sung, and now I die fighting for the sake of General

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Let Us Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Become Revolutionary Fighters Infinitely Faithful to the Party and the Leader!

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Kim Il Sung. Let us all sing the Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Then he died a heroic death, shouting, "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

Comrade Ryu Chu Yong resolved firmly to remain true to the Leader with a single-hearted devotion and carry out his instructions to the end through thick and thin, just as her husband did.

In February 1956 Comrade Kim Il Sung personally guided a conference of the Kaechon County Party Committee where he put forward catchword "Maize is the king of dry-field grain crops" and set the goal of raising 3.5 tons of maize per *jongbo*.

Comrade Ryu Chu Yong called at the homes of the field team members one by one and explained the teaching of Comrade Premier to them over and over again, whether ten times or twenty times, and inspired them to carry out the lofty wishes of Comrade Kim Il Sung by all means.

If it rained or if the wind rose, she went out to look round the maize fields even at midnight. She would dash out to the fields to pluck up even a weed or, availing herself of the few moments when rice was cooking in the pot.

As a result, each *jongbo* of the fields under maize yielded 3.5 tons that year for the first time after the founding of Kaechon County.

The families of our revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers are faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them not only in industry and agriculture but in all fields of the people's economy.

Comrade Kim Sun Bok, assistant manager of the Haeju Fishery, upholding the teaching of Comrade Premier on developing the fishing industry, organized a "women's boat" with bereaved families and families of servicemen and launched out on catching fish with various nets both in pelagic seas and coastal waters as instructed by Comrade Premier, thus ensuring 300 days of fishing a year.

As a result, their fishing plans have always been overfulfilled.

While out at fishing work in November 1958 the mast of their boat was broken in a strong gale and the boat threatened to go drifting across the Demarcation Line. At that time too, she directed the fishing workers on board with a strong will to join their skirts together and fasten it to the pole with the help of which they at last sailed northward.

Thus, Comrade Kim Sun Bok set examples, as befitting a true soldier of the Leader, in carrying into effect the teachings of the Leader and in adhering to the class stand.

Besides, families of our revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers have taken service in the domains of education, culture and public health too, and are displaying patriotic devotion.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolutionizing the whole society, families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers are working actively to revolutionize themselves, their homes, their working shops, and their villagers and rally the entire people around the Party.

They go among the masses, and perseveringly explain and publicize the Party's policies to them, educate and guide them through their own examples to rally them around the Party, organize and mobilize them to the implementation of the Party's policies.

In this way they make a great contribution to building up our revolutionary ranks ever more solidly and turning the whole society into a Red collective.

In the education of children too, families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers are a model for others.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:—"The youths and children are our replacements and continuers of the revolutionary cause.

"Therefore, it can be said that the question of educating the younger generation is linked directly and closely with the future of the revolution. The proper education of the younger generation alone will make it possible to train them into true continuants of the revolutionary cause, to firmly defend the revolutionary gains we have secured through an arduous struggle, and carry the revolution through to the end."

Bearing this earnest teaching of the Leader deep in mind, families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers devoted themselves heart and soul to the upbringing of their children as reliable successors to our revolutionary cause and as ardent Communists.

They endeavoured first of all to rear their children into soldiers boundlessly loyal to the Leader.

Also, they educated their children to hate the class enemies to the last degree and fight them to the bitter end.

Mrs. Li Go Myong living in Ryongjong-ri of Byoksong county, South Hwanghae Province, who is called "mother of the revolutionary family in Mt. Unpa," set an excellent example in bringing up the children into revolutionary soldiers of the working class boundlessly loyal to the Leader.

Mrs. Li Go Myong who was born into a family that had earned a living as a farm hand of a landlord for three consecutive generations, always inculcated her sons and daughters by saying: "We are born to thank living corpses if we forget the favors bestowed on us by General Kim Il Sung who gave us land and secured rights for us." From the period of peaceful construction she educated her children with words: "As the 38th Parallel lies before us, you must be always prepared to make a showdown with the enemy at any time."

At the time of the battle on Mt. Unpa in 1949 she led all her family into the hill where she carried a rain of shells, to carry food and munitions to the combatants, and heightened the class preparedness of her children and instilled in them the hatred against the enemy in the practical course of this acute class struggle.

Her son who had been educated by the Party and undergone the revolutionary influence of his mother in this way displayed peerless bravery on the front in the grim period of ordeals of the Fatherland Liberation War as befitting a true soldier of the Leader and was awarded the title of Hero of the Republic. Her eldest daughter captured a rifle from the enemy in Shinchon during the retreat and joined the Kuwol-san guerrilla detachment and fought valorously.

When they were arrested, her two daughters-in-law remained true to their revolutionary constancy and fought bravely to the last moment of their lives.

As the firm pillars on whom the future of our revolution rests, a great number of bereaved children who were educated by the Party and the Leader and brought up creditably in the revolutionary families are now playing a nuclear role in the Party and state organs, the People's Army and in all fields of the people's economy.

Families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers have been working and living in a revolutionary and communist manner.

While exploring the path of life and struggle under the warm care of the Leader, families of revolutionary martyrs are managing their household affairs methodically, are setting an example in fulfilling their revolutionary tasks with credit and are taking an active part in social work, too.

The wives of honoured disabled soldiers reared by Comrade Premier are also carrying out with honour their revolutionary tasks as the revolutionary families.

Deeply realising that it is their most honourable duty as true daughters of the Leader to help the honoured disabled soldiers wounded injured fighting bravely for the fatherland and the people on the road indicated by the Leader, so that they may keep flowing the bloom in the revolution, they are discharging their duties splendidly with a firm resolve to become revolutionary comrades and faithful helpers of their husbands.

While making up for the lost hands and feet of the husbands and serving as the nurse, the wives of honoured disabled soldiers have helped their husbands in recovering their health and in study. They, working together with their husbands at work places, have emulated their husbands to keep flowers of the revolution in bloom as instructed by the Leader.

With the revolutionary spirit that so long as their hearts beat they will struggle, they cannot stop their struggle, our honoured disabled soldiers voluntarily went to the labour front and are waging an indefatigable struggle, scoring brilliant labour achievements.

The honoured disabled soldiers working at the Mangyongdae Honoured Disabled Soldiers' Fountain-pen Factory have built a fine, modern factory on their own efforts. They manufactured on their own more than one hundred and several tens of machines and installations with machine tools supplied by the state, so as to build up the factory and strengthen its technical equipment.

By collecting their wisdom and pooling their strength they mechanised and semi-automatised the whole process of production and are unfolding a drive to switch it to automation gradually.

Valuable inventions, many new devices and proposals for rationalisation made it possible for them to augment the quality of products and use home-made materials instead of over 30 kinds of imported materials, thus bringing profits to the state in no small measure.

The honoured disabled soldiers in the fields of education, culture and public health, are also setting examples in their posts.

Highly appreciating the feats performed by the honoured disabled soldiers, Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "You comrades whose love for the fatherland is very strong and whose resolve to defend the Party and the Party Central Committee is firm, defended the fatherland with blood in wartime and are contributing to the prosperity of the fatherland and socialist construction by worthwhile labour today."

We can say with immense pride that such great exploits of the honoured disabled soldiers are closely associated with the invisible services rendered by their wives who gave every assistance making up for their lost hands, legs or eyes with invariable sincerity all through the period of more than 10 years.

In the past period our anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and hero fighters and their families fought for the sake of the fatherland and the people only following, with unmeasured loyalty, the road indicated by the Leader.

They, indeed, displayed peerless heroism and patriotic devotion without reserve in the fight for defeating Japanese imperialism and liberating the fatherland from its yoke, in the fight for defending the revolutionary gains from the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialist gangsters, and also in the struggle for adding luster to the socialist system firmly established in this land.

This heroic struggle of our revolutionary martyrs, honoured disabled soldiers and their families is an action befitting true Red fighters educated and trained by the Party and the Leader.

The Party highly appreciates their exploits in struggle.

Also the public expresses its high respect, love and reverence for them.

Comrades!

It is attributable to the earnest teachings and parental solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung that in the past period the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers have been able to traverse fruitful path of struggle feeling the high honour of being wives of the revolutionaries and their sons and daughters.

Regarding family members of those revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers who fell or wounded in the sacred battles for defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution as the pillar of our Party, Comrade Premier led them to continue the revolutionary struggle, following their husbands, brothers, sons and daughters, and took profound care of their life at all times with warm paternal affection.

It is the consistent line adhered to by Comrade Kim Il Sung to look after families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, rear them into the backbone detachment of the Party and lead them to continue the revolution.

Even in the grim days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great care of the bereaved families of those fighters who fell in the battles against Japanese imperialism, and reared a great number of their children into ardent Communists, daunt-less revolutionaries, embracing them in his own bosom.

Thanks to the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, many families of revolutionaries moved into the guerrilla bases to enjoy a worthwhile life free from the persecution of the enemy and dangers, and numerous bereaved children received education and were trained into revolutionary cadres at schools and in the Children's Corps set up by him in the guerrilla bases and in the Juvenile Company organized by him during the arduous march.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's care and teachings enabled the anti-Japanese guerrillas and their families to fight on unyieldingly traversing the rough and thorny path of struggle accompanied by hardships and dangers in every step, cherishing the great pride and self-confidence due to the families of revolutionaries, and to prepare a revolutionary backbone detachment, with which it was possible to solidly build up the Party, the state and the People's Army after the liberation.

After the liberation, too, Comrade Premier took steps, first of all, to educate the bereaved children of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, as soon as he made a triumphal return to the fatherland.

Although he was busy laying one by one the foundations for the construction of an independent sovereign state, rich and strong, in the very complex and difficult situation after the liberation, he personally went to historic Mangyongdae to select the site for the Mangyongdae Revolution School and sent out people to different parts to find out the bereaved children of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and gave them education at the school.

When the Mangyongdae Revolution School was set up, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the students of the school as follows:

"Your parents were ardent revolutionary fighters who fought for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland to the last drop of their blood.

"They fought in the past, together with me, in the areas of Mt. Baekdu, Kalun and Nanhutou against vicious Japanese imperialism. But they fell, to my great regret, before seeing the liberation of the fatherland.

"They all expressed their dying wishes, asking for the education of their little children to make revolutionaries of them when the fatherland is liberated in the future.

"So, I, always remembering their wishes, had been thinking that when the fatherland was liberated I would build a school to educate the children of the revolutionaries at state expense...

"You should, therefore, become fine revolutionaries pursuing the will of your parents."

These words of Comrade Premier imply his boundlessly lofty intention for fulfilling the aspiration of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who died before they saw the restoration of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is showing the same warm love and parental solicitude he did for the families of anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs for our families of revolutionary martyrs who fell in the Fatherland Liberation War and our families of honoured disabled soldiers.

At each stage of the development of the revolution after the liberation Comrade Premier took measures to build up families of revolutionary martyrs, honoured disabled soldiers and their wives into a strong nuclear force of our revolution and to look after their life.

Comrade Premier took practical steps for their labour, study and life through many on-the-spot guidances, and the Party and Cabinet decisions, orders and directives.

Comrade Premier paid a special concern, above all, to educating and rearing families of revolutionary martyrs into a reliable backbone detachment which would carry forward our revolutionary cause following their husbands or sons and daughters, and to furnishing an opportunity of learning for the honoured disabled soldiers so that they could keep the

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flowers of the revolution in bloom, and provided all conditions necessary for them.

Comrade Premier saw to it that the primary institutes for families of revolutionary martyrs who fell in the Fatherland Liberation War and the People's Economy Institute for families of revolutionary martyrs were set up and that the honoured disabled soldiers' schools were run in different parts; he showed considerations for them so that they could be preferentially admitted into the schools of all levels and the cadre training organs and study free from any worry.

Thanks to the great concern of the Leader, the family members of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers are studying to their hearts' content, not only fully provided with the best of all things, from school buildings dormitories, cultural and welfare establishments to experimental practice apparatuses, but also getting supply of all things needed for their study and life during the school days, including textbooks, stationeries, uniforms, underwear, footwear and daily necessaries.

Indeed, immeasurably warm and deep is the concern of the paternal Leader for offering the opportunity of learning to families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers.

The deep concern of Comrade Premier for educating families of revolutionary martyrs and rearing them into a pillar of the Party can be found also in his profound solicitude about families of revolutionary martyrs in Ohyon-ri, Yonan county, South Hwanghae Province.

In January 1962 when he stayed in this village for on-the-spot guidance, Comrade Premier met bereaved families of the martyrs and acquainted himself minutely with the conditions of their life and, patting the bereaved children on the head, expressed his concern for their future and talked over it with them with the affection of a real father.

Referring to the necessity of giving further education to the bereaved children, he sent them to the school by car then and there, and the next day he himself called at the school and instructed that the children should be taken good care of.

At that time Comrade Premier said that "Who would do duty for the fathers of the bereaved children, if we do not?" How can we say that his love expressed in these words is confined to the bereaved children of this village!

He sent to the institute for education a little boy of a Chinese soldier whom he had met with on the roadside in an out-of-the-way village in Changsong county. He saw to it that all the families of the murdered by the enemy in Sinchon county received education at the county Party school and various other cadre training institutions. Indeed, on many an occasion Comrade Premier personally took the bereaved children to institutes and schools taking them by the hand, he dropped in at the institutes where the bereaved children were studying, to show his concern about their study, bedding and even food.

Thanks to the exceptional affection of the paternal Leader, today not only the children of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs but the children of revolutionary martyrs who fell in the Fatherland Liberation War are all given education and a good number of family members of revolutionary martyrs have grown into fine revolutionary cadres after receiving education.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had family members of revolutionary martyrs appointed to important posts in the Party and state organs, working people's organizations, economic and cultural organs and the People's Army so that they could play a nuclear role in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs, and led them to grow up into fine revolutionary cadres competent to skilfully organize and mobilize the masses in the practical struggle for carrying through the Party's policies.

He saw to it that factories, enterprises and all other domains gave the honoured disabled soldiers preferential treats to those jobs which are within their competence, and even in the difficult wartime and postwar conditions, he also saw that the honoured disabled soldiers' factories and the honoured disabled soldiers' producers' co-operatives were organised on a wide scale for them and that all the conditions of production—from funds, equipment to buildings and transport means—were fully ensured, thereby enabling the honoured disabled soldiers to make flowers bloom continually in socialist construction.

As a result, a host of family members of revolutionary martyrs and the bereaved children of revolutionaries, who have grown up in the bosom of the Leader, are now reliably pushing ahead with the revolution and construction work as political and military cadres, as economic and technical personnel. All honoured disabled soldiers, provided with jobs suited to their physical conditions, are devoting their knowledge and talents without reserve to the sacred work for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people.

This is very glad thing for the future development of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only made families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers play the role of the backbone in all spheres but also took warm care of them so that they can lead a worry-free life in enjoying the deep love and assistance of the Party, the state and the entire people.

Families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers are fully secured a very good livelihood and are provided with the most convenient and favorable conditions, from the allotment of houses and the supply of fuel to medical care.

In particular, special concern and solicitude are directed to the everyday life and health of the physically handicapped honoured disabled soldiers.

For medical care and health of the honoured disabled soldiers, Comrade Premier saw to it that honoured disabled soldiers' hospitals, sanatoria and honoured disabled soldiers' convalescent hospitals were built in all parts and industrial clinics set up in all honoured disabled soldiers' factories, and highly expensive medicaments, fine medical instruments and nutriments were supplied to them liberally and that, tonics were provided to all the honoured disabled soldiers working in the honoured disabled soldiers' factories.

Today, convenient transport means provided by the Party and the state are available to honoured disabled soldiers on the way to and from their work places and they are working and living without feeling inconvenience, using the welfare and service facilities and fine cultural establishments specially arranged for them.

The entire people today have boundless respect and love for families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers, hold them dear and in esteem and assist them sincerely everywhere.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung's love and concern for families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers are unfathomably deep and warm.

Whenever he visited factories and villages, Comrade Premier would drop in at the work places and home of families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers, asked in detail about their working and living conditions as well as their study and the education of their children, taught them how to get along like their real father, and took concrete steps lest they should feel any inconvenience in their work and life.

Comrade Premier's love for families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers is the very love of a true father for his children.

Every year when he visited the Hamhung district, Comrade Premier called at the Chollima Hamhung Honoured Disabled soldiers' Plastic Daily Necessaries Factory. Seeing that the honoured disabled soldiers had done a great deal of work in the interests of the people and the fatherland despite their physical handicaps, he was very much satisfied and praised them highly, showing boundless love for them.

Comrade Premier was about to leave the factory after looking into every aspect of the work and life of the honoured disabled soldiers and their wives, when he happened to see an ex-serviceman who had lost his legs cheering at the top of his lungs, sitting on a bench far away from the crowd of farewell bidders. He turned his steps, approached the honoured disabled soldier and grasped his hands firmly with his both hands for a long while.

We cannot forget the deep affection of the paternal Leader who understands so sympathetically the feelings of nameless honoured disabled soldier.

Thanks to the wise leadership and great favours of the Leader, families of our revolutionary martyrs, though bereft of husbands and children, are now living comfortably, full of revolutionary optimism and with a feeling of honour and pride well worthy of the wives, sons or daughters of revolutionaries, and honoured disabled soldiers and their wives, too, are working and living with a pride worthy of the revolutionary soldiers of the Leader.

Expressed in this great care shown by comrade Premier to families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers is his enormous faith in the bereaved families and his undlessly warm love for the faithful revolutionary soldiers who devoted themselves to the struggle for the revolution.

Our revolutionary martyrs, loyal soldiers of the Leader, were convinced that even if they fell halfway before accomplishing victory in the struggle, as long as there was the Comrade Premier, their children would grow up in the warm bosom of the paternal Leader and would carry forward and accomplish the cause of the revolution which they were leaving unfinished. So they came out without hesitation in a death-defying battle against the enemy.

This truth has been engraved, through the practice of life deeply on the minds of families of our revolutionary martyrs and wives of the honoured disabled soldiers. So, they are filled with the unanimous resolve to fight it out to the death coping fearlessly with any difficulties and ordeals for the final victory of our revolutionary cause, for the implementation of the Leader's orders.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has reared in this way families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers into ones who play the role of the backbone in our revolution, thus building up the strong nuclear position for the woman movement in our country.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the women movement in our country has successfully developed, and under his warm care the problem of women is being solved splendidly.

As early as the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded the problem of women as one of the fundamental questions awaiting solution in the revolutionary movement, and laid down in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland as follows: "Equality in human relations irrespective of sex shall be ensured; the social status of women be enhanced and their personality be respected." In this way he indicated a clear way to the liberation of women.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the Korean women are to attain their emancipation and win genuine freedom and rights in all domains of political, economic and social life, the feudal system and colonial rule should be abolished and, to this end, the Japanese imperialist aggressors should be driven out and national liberation and independence should be achieved.

"For this purpose the women must take an active part in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and fight shoulder to shoulder with men."

It was from the first days of his revolutionary activities that Comrade Kim Il Sung directed great concern to and led the woman movement like this.

In his boyhood and youth when Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted revolutionary activities in Fusong, Kalun, and many other localities, he formed women's organizations and carried on political enlightenment work widely among women to educate them in the anti-Japanese spirit and in the revolutionary spirit of building and uncompromisingly fighting against the exploiting classes such as the landlords and capitalists.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from the line for the woman movement, founded the anti-Japanese women's organizations including the Women's Association in various areas to rouse broad sections of the women to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle, and boldly enlisted women in the guerrilla army to bring them up into fine revolutionary fighters.

Under the direct guidance and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, numerous women grew up into reliable revolutionaries through the anti-Japanese armed struggle and their activities in the organizations of the Women's Association, and made a great contribution to the restoration of the fatherland and the brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the thick of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the root of our Party and our revolution struck deeply, find a variety of precious experiences were accumulated. In the woman movement such as the formation and activities of revolutionary women's organizations, work with the masses of women from all walks of life, assistance to the revolutionary army, work of educating the children and revolutionizing the families, and political enlightenment work among the women, and so on.

The revolutionary traditions and valuable experiences in the woman movement gained in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, served as a sure asset for the development of the woman movement after the liberation in our country. They are carried forward splendidly by our Party and the Korean democratic Women's Union founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After the liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down a correct line for settling the problem of women in our country on the basis of the rich experience accumulated in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in conformity to the realities of liberated Korea. And then, on the basis of the line, he proclaimed the Law on the Equality of Sexes freeing the women from the centuries-old letters and founded the Women's Union enabling the women to enjoy political freedom and to exercise their political rights.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching special importance to the perfect solution of the problem of women in the process of socialism and communism, gives ever more scrupulous and concrete guidance to the woman movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order to build socialism and communism the problem of women should be fully solved and, to this end, the women be made to take an active part in socialist construction so as to exercise their rights as the *working-classize* and revolutionize themselves.

To induce the women to take an active part in socialist construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung has provided them with every condition to work.

Though he is pressed by state affairs, he has personally visited large and small factories, farms and fishing villages and met women at machine, in the fields and at home, carefully studied their working and living conditions and the education of the children, and solved knotty problems for them, one by one.

Thus, everywhere women of our country are today provided with jobs fitting their abilities and constitutions, and nurseries and kindergartens are open, with the result that our women are working free from any worries.

Comrade Premier, particularly concerned for the rest, cultural life and household chores of our mothers with a large family and for the education of their children, has introduced the six-hour day for them.

Regarding the enhancement of the women's revolutionary consciousness and cultural standard as an important way to the solution of the problem of women Comrade Kim Il Sung has directed solicitude and scrupulous concern in every way to the offering of the women into ideologically sound and enlightened people.

So long as the women do not enhance their ideological consciousness and cultural standard, they can neither exercise their social rights nor enjoy equality to the full, no matter how securely their social rights and equality may have been guaranteed, and also they would not be able to show their undivided loyalty to the Leader who has brought them up.

That is why Comrade Kim Il Sung, launching the movement for general ideological mobilization for the building of a

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new state immediately after the liberation, induced the women to turn out and join in the campaign against illiteracy and in cultural enlightenment work, and in the postwar years provided our women with adequate conditions to study while working, by setting up the working people's schools, working people's middle schools, various technique-study courses, factory technical schools, factory colleges and mothers' schools.

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly built up the Women's Union organizations for the development of our woman movement, and personally attended the National Meeting of Mothers, the Third Congress of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the National Meeting of Nurses and Kindergarten Teachers and many others where he indicated in a concrete manner the road along which our women should march forward.

Thanks to such deep love, parental care of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his original line for the solution of the problem of women the real positions of the women in our country have changed radically and the woman movement in our country has become a model for the world woman movement.

Our women who in the past had enjoyed no right whatsoever in the social and political life and were subjected to all manner of humiliations and insult, have now emerged as proud masters of the country, as a powerful force of socialist construction and are playing an important role in all domains of politics, economy and culture of the country.

In our country today 73 women are active as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and 33,599 women as deputies to the local people's assemblies of all levels, and over 100,000 women have been trained as engineers, assistant engineers, and specialists to work well in all spheres of the people's economy such as industry, agriculture, education, culture and public health.

Under the personal guidance and care of the paternal Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our women who were despised and trodden down under dual or triple oppression and contempt in the past, have now brought their wisdom and talents into full play as competent social and political figures, directors managing modern socialist enterprises, chairmen of cooperative farms operating the large-scale collective economy, as scholars, teachers, doctors or artists who are respected and loved by the people.

All these changes in our women's life and our happy life are attributable entirely to the original solution of the women's question by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our great Leader who is the peerless patriot of our nation, indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding Leader, and to his wise leadership and profound solicitude.

Whenever Comrade Kim Il Sung takes measures for the happiness of the women in the northern half of the Republic, he is anxious about the South Korean women groaning under the colonial fascist rule of terror by U.S. imperialism and the quisling Pak Jung Hi and his clique; he indicates a clear way to their emancipation and the right path the Korean women abroad should follow and leads them along the road of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

Today the South Korean women, boundlessly revering the respected and beloved Leader, are valiantly fighting against U.S. imperialism and its stooges Pak Jung Hi clique for the day when they will live happily together with the people in the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, and are struggling for the emancipation of the women.

The earnest feeling of reverence of the South Korean women for the Leader finds vivid expression in the letters pledging loyalty which were embroidered on a silk cloth sent to Comrade Premier recently by a South Korean woman.

This woman curtained the windows and, sitting with her back turned to the north where the Leader lives, embroidered at midnight the letters pledging her loyalty to the Leader "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" on a piece of satin which she had intended for her wedding dress.

It took her as long as over 360 days to embroider the letters expressing her loyalty, because she had to put in each one by one with her whole heart avoiding the eyes of the enemy.

Who can say that these letters of loyalty are expressive of the allegiance of only one woman fighting in South Korea? They express the unanimous feelings of all the women revolutionaries and women patriots and all the people in South Korea, including a woman who with her own hand sent a special product of her locality to the Leader wishing him a long life and good health, and a mother who, though so poor that she cannot keep the pot boiling, got provisions and dried fish and sent them to the revolutionaries fighting in mountains or engaged in underground activities, saying that "More precious are people who are making revolution upholding the will of dear Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Inspired by the sagacious leadership and warm love of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean women in Japan are also waging a brave struggle, with a single heart to be infinitely faithful to the Leader.

Despite all sorts of suppressive actions of the reactionary Japanese government, they are fighting in the van of the struggle to defend their right to return to their glorious fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—, their right to democratic, national education, and all other democratic, national rights with a high sense of pride in their citizenship of the Republic which has the leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, shouting loudly: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

The struggle of our women for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution is being unfolded vigorously under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the woman movement in our country is developing onto a higher stage.

In the course of the development of the woman movement in our country, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers have grown into a reliable force of the Party and the revolution and proud builders of socialism under the leadership and care of the brilliant Leader.

On behalf of all the women including the entire families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, I extend once again our most heartfelt gratitude and a tribute of glory to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has led our revolution and woman movement to victory and glory, has honoured us families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers as revolutionaries, and looks after us with a paternal care.

Comrades!

Our people have triumphantly explored the road of the protracted and arduous revolution and scored great achievements in the revolution and construction thanks to the great revolutionary ideas and under the seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Our revolution, however, is not yet over and we are confronted with the weighty task of unifying the divided fatherland and attaining the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the bereaved children of revolutionary martyrs: "I hope you will listen to the bitter end against U.S. and Japanese imperialism and against the landlords and compradors capitalists in South Korea and fight staunchly to defend the socialist gains of the northern half of the Republic, realize the unification of the fatherland and build a socialist society in South Korea, too. You should become the backbone in the People's Army and in the Party and government organs and public organizations and continue revolution."

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, laying this teaching of the Leader to their hearts, should continue to fight stubbornly for the final victory of our revolution without being self-content with the successes scored.

As long as imperialism exists and the class enemy remains, the struggle must be stepped up, revolution must be continued until the cause of socialism and communism is achieved. Particularly U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction, is the mortal enemy of the Korean people and the inveterate enemy of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers.

The U.S. imperialists started aggression against our country more than 100 years ago and they are the accomplices of aggression who helped Japanese imperialism in every way in its occupation of Korea.

After the liberation the U.S. imperialists, having occupied South Korea, one half of our fatherland, unleashed into every nook the military base of aggression, arrested, imprisoned or murdered hundreds of thousands of patriots and committed the brigandish armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic in an attempt to enslave the Korean people as a whole.

During the past Fatherland Liberation War the U.S. imperialist aggressors reduced to ashes our peaceful towns and villages by indiscriminate bombings and mercilessly killed and maimed the husbands and sons and daughters of revolutionary martyrs' families and honoured disabled soldiers' families and a great many women and children.

In Shinchon county, South Hwanghae Province alone, the enemy slaughtered over 35,000 patriots and people, employing the most diabolical methods.

The U.S. imperialist ogres unhesitatingly perpetrated thrice-cursed atrocities; they locked up mothers and children separately in the two adjoining warehouses, tormented the detained brutally and finally burned them to death after pouring gasoline all over.

The U.S. imperialists are the most ferocious human butchers and bloodthirsty beasts without precedent in the history of mankind.

Even now, the U.S. imperialists entrenched in South Korea are imposing immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon the brothers there.

Having turned the whole of South Korea into a land of darkness under military fascist rule, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a pack of traitors, are arresting, jailing or murdering patriots and innocent people at random and dragging out large numbers of youths and middle-aged to the shambles in South Viet Nam as bullet-shields for U.S. imperialism.

The enemy, U.S. imperialism, has also utterly devastated and trampled underfoot the national economy and culture in South Korea and reduced it to a living hell where famine and poverty prevail.

Due to double and treble exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, people are in rags and suffer from hunger, and meet a tragic death, roaming about the streets in quest of jobs. This is the very wretched plight of the South Korean people today.

Particularly, women in South Korea, subjected to colonial enslavement and feudal oppression, are deprived of even their elementary human rights and, unable to bear hardships of living any more, take their own lives together with their dear ones or enter prostitution at last.

The tribulations the South Korean women are undergoing do not end here.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are committing without hesitation such bestial outrages as to violate women pedestrians at will, clip their hair, strip them off, paint their bodies and then drive them out on to the roadside.

It is a commonplace in South Korea today that youngsters who at their age should eat their fill, play freely and leap happily are made, far from going to school, to go begging for pennies in the streets from early morning or do shoe-shining by the roadside before they die of extreme hunger, with nothing to fill their empty stomachs.

U.S. imperialism is ushering into South Korea the Japanese militarists, the implacable enemy of our people, to attain its aggressive ends and Japanese imperialism is again stretching out its tentacles of aggression to South Korea with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

The root cause of all the misfortunes and privations of the South Korean people today lies entirely in the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and our country remains partitioned, the people in South Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable, hard plight and our people cannot live in peace even for a moment.

We cannot merely look with folded arms at the South Korean compatriots, women and children of one and the same blood starving to death and shedding blood in their fight and we can never hand down the divided fatherland to our posterity.

To unify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution is the historic task of accomplishing the revolutionary cause started by the Korean Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung more than 40 years ago.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should give active support to the struggle of the South Korean people to accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland so as to fulfil to the last the revolutionary task unaccomplished by their husbands and children and take revenge on their enemy at all costs.

Comrades!

In order to continue revolution and accomplish our revolutionary cause without fail, first of all, the unitary ideological system of the Party must be established thoroughly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"To carry on the cause with the unitary ideology of our Party and with the policy of our Party means to continue revolution and fight till the complete victory of revolution. The unitary ideology is the ideas of our Party which are run through with the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence. Only by firmly arming yourselves with the unitary ideology of our Party can you win victory in the revolutionary struggle and carry out the revolution to the end from generation to generation."**

By the unitary ideological system of the Party we mean that we arm ourselves firmly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, thoroughly defend Comrade Kim Il Sung, unconditionally accept the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung to make them our bones and flesh and carry them out thoroughly, breathe and act in the Leader's way of life and thought, sweets and bitters, with the Leader.

It is thanks to the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his seasoned leadership that the Korean people have victoriously paved the way of the protracted and arduous revolution and are confidently looking forward to the brilliant future of the Korean revolution and its triumph.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is the peerless patriot, national hero, who has fought with indomitable will solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people for more than 40 years now since he be set out on the road of revolutionary struggle at his early age; ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander, who fought and won over Japanese imperialism and defeated U.S. imperialism as well; the outstanding Leader of the revolution who, creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country and developing it, is leading the cause of socialism and communism in Korea triumphantly; and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom our people look up to and follow unanimously as the sun of the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, is enjoying the absolute trust and high respect of the revolutionary peoples all over the world, as the strong-willed revolutionary, outstanding Marxist-Leninist and as the great and seasoned Leader of the interna-

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tional communist and working-class movements because of its fidelity to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, his thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and his great theoretical and practical contributions to the development of the international communist movement.

To defend and safeguard the Leader constitutes the basic guarantee for defending our revolution and for achieving the final victory of our revolution.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should firmly arm themselves with the Party's unitary ideological system, knowing no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, and should resolutely defend and safeguard the Leader under any trials and adversity.

In order to arm ourselves with the unitary ideology of the Party it is necessary to arm ourselves thoroughly with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party's policies.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers should make systematic and patient studies of the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" and other works of the Leader; and should study profoundly the Party's policies in their respective field and the teachings given by the Leader to the women and the families of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers, making them their bones and flesh, with the stress on studying the report to the Fourth Congress of the Party, the document of the Party Conference and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic.

In this way we must establish *Juche* thoroughly and fight with determination against all unsound, counter-revolutionary ideological trends such as revisionism, Left opportunism, flunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism that run counter to the Party's ideas.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should acquire the traits of a revolutionary who accepts the teachings of the Leader and the Party's policies unconditionally, carries them out thoroughly to a T, weighs all problems on the basis of those teachings and policies and fights uncompromisingly against practices which contradict them.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should fully explain the Party's policies and bring them home to the masses, and show examples in the van of the masses, organizing and mobilizing them for the thorough implementation of the Party's policies.

In order to fully arm ourselves with the unitary ideology of the Party, it is also necessary to make a deep study of the revolutionary traditions of our Party and grasp their essence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The profound education in the revolutionary traditions plays the most important role in revolutionizing people and inducing them to establish the unitary ideological system."**

Only when we arm ourselves with the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party can we defend the unitary ideological system of our Party in whatever difficult circumstances and accomplish the revolutionary cause to the end.

To study the revolutionary traditions means studying the revolutionary ideas of the Leader, studying the wisdom of his leadership and the history of his struggle, studying his lofty virtues, studying how faithful the anti-Japanese guerrillas were to the Leader.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should learn the revolutionary ideas and the wisdom of the leadership of the Leader and his lofty virtues and traits by making profound studies about the revolutionary family into which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, was born and about the whole course of his leadership of our revolution from his early revolutionary activities.

Also, they should learn from the boundless loyalty to the Leader of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, their lofty revolutionary spirit of defending Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically and safeguarding him at the cost of their lives, and their spirit of combating uncompromisingly against all descriptions of practices inimical to the unitary ideological system of the Party.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should be clearly aware that the revolutionary traditions built up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the historic root of our Party and the most precious revolutionary wealth of our people, and should resolutely defend the revolutionary traditions and inherit in full and develop them.

Further, the wives of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers should endeavour to revolutionize themselves, revolutionize their families and revolutionize society.

Only if they revolutionize themselves and their families and society, can they go on fighting stubbornly without flinching and getting tired in the least in the course of the arduous, complex revolution, bravely overcome the obstacles cropping up in their way of advance by bringing into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses, push ahead triumphantly with the revolution and construction and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should arm with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung to revolutionize themselves and, at the same time, model after Mrs. Kang Ban Sok who is the paragon in the revolutionization of our women.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, as a mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was a devoted helper who assisted in every way her husband Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, ardent patriot and indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, and her sons in their revolutionary activities. She was also a fine woman revolutionary herself who fought for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women.

She always closely linked the family life with the revolution and subordinated all her life to the revolutionary work of her husband and sons.

Though she was tender and diligent and warm-hearted at home, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was most resolute and implacable in hating and opposing the Japanese imperialists.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was arrested by the Japanese imperialists too, she managed the affairs of the family and rendered assistance more actively to the revolutionary comrades of her husband with a firm conviction that though they were now undergoing hardships, Korea will surely win independence before long, just as a tree bears fruit in due time.

Even after Mr. Kim Hyong Jik passed away, she was not in the least overcome with grief, but actively helped Comrade Kim Il Sung in his study and assisted in the revolutionary struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung in disregard of all the difficulties and risks, remaining true to the will of her husband to bring up their sons into pillars of the state who would shoulder its destiny in the future.

Moreover, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, in pursuance of the will of her husband, personally joined in the struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women, and organized and mobilized broad sections of the working women to the revolutionary struggle.

The path of struggle traversed by Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was a rough and thorny path which was beset with absence of all rights and hunger at every step and strewn with hardships and trials every hour. But no amount of hardships and privations could break her strong will and noble spirit.

The more difficulties and hardships she encountered, the greater faith and courage she displayed; the more atrocious the enemy became, the more stubborn and resolute she grew; and the more difficult her livelihood became, the more persevering and assiduous she grew in managing the household affairs. The brilliant life of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok not only as the wife of a revolutionary, the mother of a revolutionary and as the mistress of a revolutionary family but also as an ardent revolutionary herself was the loftiest revolutionary life in which all was dedicated to the revolution, to the fatherland and the people.

Indeed, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok is an outstanding pioneer of the Korean movement in our country and the paragon of our sagacious and courageous Korean women.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should learn from the noble spirit of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok whose love for the fatherland and the people knew no bounds and from her strong will displayed in waging the struggle without fearing any difficulties and trials; should never falter in the lofty trait of doing everything to help the husband and sons in their revolutionary activities and to rear the children in a revolutionary way; and should grasp her indomitable fighting spirit in which she clung to the bitter end with a burning hatred against the enemy and her faithful and strong character of being tender outwardly but rigid inwardly.

In this way we should become mothers of true hero soldiers; wives of hero soldiers, and sturdy women revolutionary fighters who devote their whole life to the revolution and live for the sake of the revolution.

What is also important in revolutionizing ourselves is to thoroughly eliminate the remnants of outmoded ideas and arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of the working class of fighting with devotion through fire and water for the interests of the collective and society and for the interests of the fatherland and the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The primary targets of struggle in the revolutionization of people are individualism and egoism left over, by the exploiter classes."**

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should endeavour untiringly to cultivate the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and collective above the interests of the individual and helping and pulling each other along, and the noble revolutionary spirit of valuing the political life, and they should strive to acquire the communist tone of living and working in a revolutionary way.

The strengthening of the organizational life is an important means of revolutionizing people.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should strenuously conduct their ideological training and self-criticism by voluntarily taking part in the organizational life including Party life and the life of the Women's Union, and strictly observe revolutionary discipline and revolutionary order.

The wives of revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers must revolutionize not only themselves but their families as well.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should manage their household affairs in a simple and assiduous way befitting the families of revolutionaries, actively help their children in their revolutionary work and lead all their relatives to fight devotedly for the revolution. In the future too, as in the past, the wives of the honoured disabled soldiers, filling the role of hands and feet for the latter and serving as their nurses, must wholeheartedly help and look after their husbands so that they can carry out their revolutionary tasks to an exemplary end and keep the flowers of the revolution always in bloom as faithful soldiers of the Leader.

The wives of revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers must do their utmost to bring up their children into reliable continuers of the revolution, into ardent communist fighters.

The bereaved children of revolutionaries and the sons and daughters of hero soldiers are precious seeds that will continue the revolution. Therefore, it is one of the important revolutionary tasks for the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers to bring them up into fine revolutionary fighters. Upholding the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Meeting of Mothers and in his on-the-spot guidance, the wives of revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers should make communist mothers themselves first and bring up their children into revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the Leader as their husbands did.

We should cultivate among the children the strong revolutionary spirit of ardently loving their fatherland and the people, infinitely hating the class enemy and fighting against him to the last and educate them to possess the communist traits of loving labour, valuing their organization and collective and of being courteous and having warm comradeship.

Besides, we should educate them in a kind but principled manner so that they may possess the strong will of overcoming any difficulty and trials and bring them up as healthy, stout and courageous persons.

The wives of revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers should revolutionise not only themselves and their families but also the whole society by educating and remoulding the masses and uniting them around the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed: **"...The most important of all in accelerating our socialist construction and fortifying our revolutionary base is to strengthen the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, educate and remould the entire people and rally them around the Party, namely, to firmly build up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically."**

To be worthy of the core of the Party, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should arm themselves thoroughly with the class and mass lines of the Party and conduct day-to-day political activity of going deep among the masses and educating and remoulding them and actively endeavour to revolutionize the whole society by revolutionizing their work place, villages and towns.

And the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should arm themselves firmly with socialist patriotism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed: **"Our socialist patriotism is based on the socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression and brings freedom and happiness to the working people and, accordingly, it should be manifested, above all, in the love for the socialist system and working-class power."**

The wives of revolutionary martyrs and wives of honoured disabled soldiers should boundlessly value the socialist system won at the cost of the blood of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and their husbands and sons and daughters, show resolute fight in defence of it than anyone else, love their native places and mountains and rivers of the fatherland and strive devotedly to build up their places of work, villages and towns more splendidly.

They should take the lead in keeping towns and villages cleaner and tidier and in planting trees and building dikes so that even a patch of land may not be washed away by the flood.

And they should value and save the state and public property, build up the economic life of the country methodically and participate in all activities for the collective labour to increase the wealth of the state and the public.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should know thoroughly the aggressive nature of imperialism, and the essence of the exploiting classes and exploiting system to have a staunch spirit of bitterly hating the exploiting system and exploiting classes such as imperialism, landlords and capitalists and waging an uncompromising struggle against them.

Then the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should continue

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to play an exemplary role at all posts of socialist construction.

They should have knowledge, first of all, in order to carry out the revolutionary tasks with credit at their posts and faithfully serve the Party and the Leader.

Accordingly, the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should learn with all consistency steadily to enhance the level of general knowledge and technical and business qualifications.

In this way, they should etecute their revolutionary tasks better with a sense of responsibility and, at the same time, lead all working people of their work places and farms to carry out their combat tasks in a responsible way.

Upholding the decisions of the historic Party Conference and the great Ten-Point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung, all families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers working in different fields of the people's economy should raise higher the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge, and explore and mobilize inner reserves to the maximum and turn out more and better products more cheap with existing labour, equipment and materials, thus overfulfilling without fail the people's economic plan for this year ahead of schedule.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers working in the field of the rural economy should set an example in carrying out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," and wage a devoted struggle to carry through the programmatic teachings given by Comrade Premier at the National Meeting of Agricultural Workers.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers working at administrative and economic organs and in the fields of education, culture and public health should further enhance the Party spirit, the working-class spirit and the spirit serving the people and correctly embody the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, and thus become faithful fighters of the Party who defend and implement the Party's policies unconditionally and thoroughly and true servants of the people who serve devotedly the masses with the revolutionary mass viewpoint and the popular style of work, or true teachers of the people who educate the working people and the rising generation into men of a new, communist type.

Then the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers, along with the entire people, should make thoroughgoing war preparations to meet the prevailing situation.

The general situation in our country and the rest of Asia at present is very tense.

The American imperialists who are suffering severe defeats in the war of aggression in Viet Nam are stark mad to start another war in Korea, while frantically seeking to extend the flame of the war to the whole of Asia.

With the incident of the capture of the armed spy ship "Pueblo", as an occasion the U.S. imperialists are openly raving that they will invade the northern half of the Republic, bringing into South Korea and the East Sea of our country their aggressive armed forces on a big scale.

A situation in which a war may break out at any moment has now been created in our country by the frenzied war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In connection with the obtaining situation the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "All the officers and men of the People's Army, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the entire people should further heighten revolutionary vigilance against the aggressive machinations and possible war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and firmly guard their posts in a mobilized posture at all times. In all domains and at all units the military might of the country should be further strengthened and full combat preparations be made so that the aggressors can be crushed at one stroke if they recklessly pounce upon us."

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should more thoroughly make all preparations to meet and fight the U.S. imperialist aggressors at any time in the light of the obtaining situation.

Our women including families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should make preparations for ensuring wartime production at factories and on farms and firmly defending their work places and villages in place of men in emergency.

Women living in the industrial and urban areas must learn technique from now on so as to take over and handle machines operated by their fathers, brothers or husbands, and women in the countryside learn how to drive tractors and other farm machines so as to operate them by themselves.

And all families must make thorough war preparations and contribute to creating more reserves of all materials including rice, salt, iron, coal and gasoline by intensifying the drive for economy.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers and all the women should step up the struggle against spies, subversive elements and saboteurs.

They should take an active part in the work of the neighbourhood unit and turn all the neighbourhood units into Red ones to leave no room for the enemy to set foot on, and heighten vigilance against the false propagenda of the enemy and the unfounded rumours spread by the hostile elements and expose and shatter them in good time.

And the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers should acquire military techniques and military knowledge with sincerity and assiduously study war experiences and gain mastery in handling weapons thus preparing themselves more thoroughly so as to fight the enemy under any conditions.

Along with this, they should love the People's Army like their flesh and blood and assist it whole-heartedly.

In this way, we must see to it that in case a war breaks out the army and the people, closely united as one, come out like one man in a decisive battle to protect the gains of socialism, actively support the struggle of the South Korean people and accomplish the cause of the fatherland's unification.

Comrades!

Today our revolution is making a triumphant march under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland is drawing nearer. The U.S. imperialists are running wild, but the general situation is still favourable for our revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary struggle of the people is surging higher everywhere in the world and the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression is going bankrupt at every step.

U.S. imperialism is already doomed like the setting sun in the west and will finally fall under the impact of the growing revolutionary struggle of the people.

The recent incident of the capture of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" shows that the more frantic the U.S. imperialists become in their war provocation machinations, the bigger defeats they will suffer.

The revolutionary people and broad public circles of the world are now unanimous in admiring the staunch anti-imperialist ideas and steadfast revolutionary stand of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the political, economic and military might of our country built up under the wise guidance of the Leader and are receiving therefrom great inspiration and confidence in their anti-imeprialist struggle.

The families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers and all of us women are full of a firm determination to crush resolutely any aggressive provocation of the U.S. imperialists with a boundless pride and self-confidence in having the great Leader Premier Kim Il Sung as their leader.

On behalf of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers I solemnly report the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that they are fully ready, if the Leader orders them, to take up arms at once even now and go to annihilate the enemy and take position themselves and carry out to the end the revolutionary tasks their husbands and sons and daughters left unfinished.

The just cause of the Korean people led by the brilliant Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is invincible.

In reflection of the unanimous warm feeling of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers and the entire Korean women, the whole-heartedly Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people who is the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, a long life and good health for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of our revolution, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea, for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the prosperity of generations to come and for the further development and victory of the international communist and working-class movements.

Let us all march ahead more vigorously towards new victory, united steel-like around the Party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Letter to Families of South Korean Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Revolutionaries

A letter addressed to the families of South Korean revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries was adopted at the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers held in Pyongyang on March 1 and 2.

The full text of the letter reads:

Dear families of South Korean revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries!

We held a national meeting of families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, in the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and our dearest father, amid boundless emotion and excitement.

The meeting was held at a time when the whole country is seething with revolutionary zeal, upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Marshal Kim Il Sung and the entire people are making full combat preparedness in face of the machinations of U.S. imperialism to ignite a new war.

We attending the meeting renewed the determination to remain infinitely loyal with single devotion to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, by becoming pillars of our Party and fulfilling our heavy responsibilities before our revolution, cherishing the high honour and pride of being families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers.

Deeply regretting that we cannot share the seats with you at this significant meeting, we send you this letter imbued with the warm, kindred feeling of the entire families of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers in the northern half of the Republic.

We are sisters of the same nation in whose veins flows the blood of the same ancestors and are comrades-in-arms who offered the husbands, sons and daughters to the revolution.

Now our warm hearts are full of the thought of you and all the sisters in the southern land who are suffering under the colonial, fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

For many centuries we the Korean people ardently longed to live in a land of freedom free from exploitation, oppression, humiliation and maltreatment.

This centuries-old aspiration of our people has been brilliantly realised today in the northern half of the Republic under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

An advanced, strong socialist power with a solid independent national economy, mighty national defence capacities for self-defence and brilliant cultural heritage has sprung up today on this land, which was backward and poor in the past.

Modern factories, big and small, have mushroomed in rows everywhere relying on our own efforts, our own technique and our own resources. Thanks to the acceleration of irrigation, mechanisation, electrification and chemicalisation, our co-operalised countryside has turned into advanced and modern socialist rural communities which reap bumper crops every year and know no taxes.

With the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education system in this land where the working people had wandered in ignorance and darkness in the past, our sons and daughters study to their hearts' content free of charge until the working age and all the people are leading a happy life without any worry about food, clothing and housing, enjoying free medical treatment and paid leave.

Today we women who were subjected to ill-treatment and humiliation in the past under the two-fold, three-fold oppression, work with pride as full-fledged, socialist working people, receiving from the state special protection including maternity leave, and are ensured all conditions for working at ease, down to creche, kindergarten and children's hospital ward.

Indeed, today the entire people in the northern half of the Republic are bringing a new life into bloom, all working, studying and enjoying happiness alike under the socialist system good to live under, where there is no exploitation or oppression.

The epochal changes and the happy life of the people in the northern half of the Republic today are entirely the brilliant fruit of the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his great idea of *Juche*, his revolutionary line of Independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, born into a revolutionary family, has been leading our people only to victory and glory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and nation for over 40 years since his boyhood.

In the dark days when our people were groaning under colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, at a time when all the fellow-countrymen were thirstily waiting for a great leader who would put the destiny of the Korean revolution onto a right path, the Marshal kindled the torch of the restoration of the fatherland on the peak of Mt. Baekdu and organised and waged the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, setting at last the Japanese imperialist robbers and throwing the brilliant rays of the liberation of the fatherland on his land.

After the liberation, the Marshal brightly illumined the road for the Korean revolution under a difficult and complex situation and made our people the proud masters of the power, land and factories, and led our people to victory by outstanding strategy and tactics in the period of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

After the war, on debris where not a single house remained, the Marshal put forth an original line for socialist economic construction which no one had ever taken and turned our country into a mighty socialist power in a brief span of time, thus converting the northern half of the Republic into a powerful base and impregnable bastion of the Korean revolution.

Today, Marshal Kim Il Sung is enjoying deep trust and respect among the revolutionary people of the whole world for his outstanding leadership over the revolution and construction, his steadfast idea of *Juche* and fidelity to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism which he has invariably maintained from the 1930's and for his staunch anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand, and the international prestige of our Republic is rising immensely.

Thus, today our country is throwing radiant rays over the world as the "country of hero," "country of Chollima" and "country of *Juche*."

We families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers are working as pillars in the Party and government organs and all other political, economic and cultural domains under the paternal love and profound care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the leader in the glorious and brilliant socialist fatherland.

So busy as he is with the state affairs, the Marshal never forgets us and he has visited our work sites and homes and showed meticulous care for the conditions of our work and livelihood, health and rest and education and training of our sons and daughters.

The Marshal has guided us to advance in the van of the revolutionary work and shows profound solicitude for the children to grow up as ardent revolutionaries, carrying forward the will of their parents.

How can we say that such solicitude of the Marshal is confined to us?

The Marshal always directs deep concern for you, not forgetting families of revolutionary martyrs who fell in struggle and the families of the revolutionaries now fighting in South Korea.

How can we fathom here all the great, paternal love of the Marshal, which we can hardly describe fully, even though we may use up thousands of, tens of thousands of writing brushes, the Marshal who can get no sleep, thinking of the workers who are driven out of the factory gates and the peasants going hungry without food in the southern land, when new factories rise up and song of bumper crop rings high over the co-operative fields here in the northern half of the Republic, the Marshal who set before us the task of the revolution and the unification of the fatherland as the first revolutionary task and inspires us to actively assist you in the struggle?

Dear families of South Korean revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries!

If we all share this happiness, living together in the bosom of the Marshal in a unified fatherland, the 3,000-ri land of pictures-que mountains and rivers, what else we will hope!

The greater our joy and our pride, the deeper is our thought turned always to the southern land.

South Korea where terror, murder and poverty hold sway is today a "paradise" of the rich, money and power and a land of darkness like "hell" for the workers, peasants and other poor people.

In South Korea everything righteous and progressive are made the targets of fascist suppression and not a single day passes without seeing the people shedding blood under the tyranny of bayonets and cudgels.

When the rich brutes and the parasites of the society who live on other's labour squander a big amount of money for a night's pleasure at restaurants on the night streets, the poor people go without meals and die at the doorsteps of hospitals, having not a penny.

Vivid before our eyes are the pale faces of millions of unemployed overflowing the streets, women wandering about in mountains in search of grass roots and painful looks of children begging for spoonfuls of rice to fill their empty stomach before they arrive at the years of discretion.

How bitter are the sufferings especially you families of revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries in South Korea are undergoing?

You deserve respect and protection for having offered your beloved husbands and sons and daughters for the country and the nation. But you are subjected to more harsh repression and maltreatment than anyone else and your dear children are even denied the opportunity of learning.

To whom on earth is it attributable that you and the entire South Korean people are subjected to such harsh exploitation and oppression as today?

They are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and playing the master as a colonial ruler and the Pak Jung Hi traitors selling off the country and the interests of the nation.

How many are the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who perished on the gallows and how many are the people who died a bitter death with their rancour unreaked under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialist wolves and their stooges?

We, in the name of this meeting, scathingly condemn with burning national indignation the towering crimes, unpardonable down through generations, of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Where there are exploitation and oppression there is a revolutionary struggle of the people. This is a rule.

The South Korean people who keenly experienced the dire hardships under colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists have valiantly kept up a righteous patriotic struggle till today from the October Popular Resistance of 1946 through the April Popular Uprising which culminated in overthrowing the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime.

It was your very dear husbands and sons and daughters who stood in the van of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi traitors more than anyone else, the most intrepid people who will never be bent even though you may be broken and the people of highest principle and upheld constancy in any storm and stress.

That is why Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, holds you so dear as the most precious people for our revolution.

The warm love of the Marshal for families of revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries is the invariable benevolence which the Marshal has consistently wielded for back from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

You should add lustre with struggle to the high honour of being families of revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries, bearing deep in mind the profound love and trust of the Marshal.

The history of the past 20 odd years which have passed amid the sufferings of the national split clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the very sworn enemy, against whom you bear rancour to the marrow of your bones.

To wreak the deep-rooted rancour and vengeance, you all should more vigorously come out in the sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle for sweeping away the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The very one who should be severely tried and punished by the people in South Korea is the traitor Pak Jung Hi who, wearing a Japanese sword, slaughtered a large number of patriots in the past and is today, as a faithful dog of U.S. imperialism, hell bent on treachery against the nation.

You should stand in the van of the struggle and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, the hangmen suppressing and murdering the patriotic people of South Korea and a bunch of most reactionary military special agents and terrorists.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are now kicking up a war racket more frantically than ever before with the capture of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" as an occasion.

With a powerful joint struggle you should thwart and frustrate at every step the new war provocation manoeuvres of the enemy to rekindle a flame in this land and resolutely fight against the forcible conscription into the puppet army and military extortion.

You should also more vigorously fight to smash the ever-intensified fascist suppression by the enemy and win democratic freedom and rights.

The South Korean women who are deprived of even the elementary human rights, to say nothing of freedom to participate in social and political life, should take an active part in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique to achieve social emancipation and win the right to live.

We should unify the fatherland at the earliest date and build a paradise of socialism in the land of 3,000-ri in which all work, all learn and all live well under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

All should fight to accomplish the cause of the independent unification of the fatherland, the supreme national aspiration.

In order to win victory in all these struggles, you should prepare powerful revolutionary forces.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught us as follows:

"The basic line of the revolution in South Korea at the present stage is to preserve the revolutionary forces from the enemy's suppression and, at the same time, constantly accumulate and expand them for the decisive period in the revolution."

What is most important in preparing the revolutionary forces is to build up the revolutionary organisation.

Revolutionaries and families of revolutionary martyrs in South Korea should actively participate in the revolutionary organisation and exert all their efforts to firmly safeguard it and constantly expand and strengthen it.

The most important cornerstone for us who are engaged in revolution is to firmly arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

You, together with the entire people of South Korea, should thoroughly arm yourselves only with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and vigorously fight on, rallied rock-firm around him.

At the same time, you should keep the flowers of revolution in bloom by learning from Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea who helped her husband in the revolutionary work, gave birth to and brought up the Marshal, an outstanding revolutionary, and fought with all devotion as an ardent revolutionary herself.

You should firmly uphold revolutionary constancy as mothers, wives and comrades of revolutionaries and do everything in your power to actively protect and help revolutionaries, while rallying more people in the revolutionary ranks by awakening ten persons with one and a hundred persons with ten.

Your dear sons and daughters are priceless successors to the revolutionary cause left unaccomplished by your husbands and sons and daughters.

You should bring up your sons and daughters into revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung and educate them to carry forward the revolution through generations to completion.

Families of revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries of South Korea!

The road of revolution is arduous and rugged. But no barrier, no steep mountain can block the road ahead of your struggle as dark clouds cannot cover the sun.

There are for you Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, whom the world revolutionary people look up to with reverence, and the powerful revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic standing imposingly, turned into an impregnable fortress under his wise leadership.

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic will energetically step up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel to actively support your struggle.

We Korean people possess powerful might capable of unifying the fatherland independently without any interference of outside forces.

You can smash any citadel of the enemy when you fight vigorously with firm confidence in victory, rallied rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Let us fight more stubbornly for the day, when the 40 million Korean people will lead a happy life in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, whom we all revere so ardently!

The Attendants of the National Meeting of the Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers

March 2, 1968

National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers Held

(Continued from Page 4)

members.

The 5-member secretariat was also elected.

Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, delivered at the meeting a report entitled "Let us families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers become revolutionary fighters infinitely faithful to the Party and the Leader!"

When the report was over, a young pioneer congratulatory group entered the meeting hall.

With a portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea, who gave birth to and brought up Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and an indomitable revolutionary fighter herself, in the van, the congratulatory group entered the meeting hall loudly singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and carrying slogans reading: "Let us become revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung" "Let us learn from Mrs. Kang Ban Sok" and "Warm congratulations to the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers" and presented a basket of flowers with the best wishes of the Korean young pioneers to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, amid the playing of the welcome music and prolonged, resounding shouts "mansel" (hurrah).

They read out a message warmly congratulating the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers.

At the meeting, Li Jong Ok, director of a factory, Li Gyong Hi, doctor of the Kapsan County People's Hospital, Ryanggang Province, and many other families of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers took the floor.

All the speakers paid the highest tribute of honour and thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who has led them to take the glorious path of revolution by inheriting the revolutionary cause carried on by their husbands, sons, daughters, fathers and mothers who were faithful soldiers of the Leader, and directs profound concern to them to relieve them from all worries in their work and life.

Referring to their glorious, worthwhile work and life of today when they are enjoying a happy life in the bosom of the respected and beloved Leader and are waging a vigorous struggle for the revolution, they all expressed a firm resolve to follow the example of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, in order to become good wives and mothers of revolutionaries; to become revolutionaries themselves; to be loyal with a single devotion to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution; to set an example to the masses in the struggle for the thorough implementation of the revolutionary line of the Party on carrying on socialist construction and defence upbuilding in parallel; to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and liberate the South Korean people; to unify the fatherland and win a nation-wide victory for the Korean revolution.

Evincing their burning indignation at the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy, who deprived them of their dear husbands, sons and daughters, fathers and mothers and the sworn enemy of our people who has been occupying South Korea and barring the way of the unification of our fatherland for over 20 years, and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi traitors, the speakers extended warm militant support and encouragement to the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots in their revolutionary struggle for sweeping away the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and declared that they would wipe out the enemy to the last man and give death of hundred-fold, thousand-fold revenge to the enemy by fighting to the end shoulder to shoulder with the heroic People's Army, if the U.S. imperialists ignite a new war of aggression again.

The meeting unanimously adopted a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid the fervent cheers and thunderous applause of the entire attendants.

The meeting also adopted with unanimous approval and support of the entire attendants a letter addressed to the families of South Korean revolutionary martyrs and families of revolutionaries.

Then Comrade Kim Ok Sun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea, made a closing address.

Saying that the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers held amid the warm congratulations and concern of the entire people successfully wound up its work in the presence and under the personal guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the speaker stressed: It is the manifestation of the deep trust of the Central Committee of our Party and the respected and beloved Leader not only in the attendants of the meeting but also in the entire families of revolutionary martyrs and of honoured disabled soldiers of our country and boundless encouragement to them that the fatherly Leader who always looks after them with profound care as his real sons and daughters arranged such a grand meeting and attended the meeting in person and guided it. Our families of revolutionary martyrs and honoured disabled soldiers regard it as their infinite glory and boundless happiness and joy, the speaker said.

Noting that the attendants of the meeting exchanged valuable experiences of the families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers in staunchly defending their revolutionary principle in the fierce class struggle for revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader and had sincere discussions on the tasks for continuing and carrying to accomplishment the revolutionary cause left unfinished by their parents, husbands and sons and daughters and on keeping the flowers of the revolution in bloom, the speaker said that the whole course of the meeting showed the infinite loyalty of the entire families of revolutionary martyrs and families of honoured disabled soldiers to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader and father of our people, and demonstrated their firm determination to remain faithful with single mind to the Leader in any difficulty and trials and defend him with their lives and fight on faithfully along the one road of struggle indicated by the Leader.

The entire attendants of the meeting confirmed the determination to arm themselves more firmly with the unitary ideology of our Party, deeply study and grasp the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the lofty revolutionary spirit and exploits in the struggle of Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the great mother of Korea, and thus constantly revolutionise themselves as well as their sons and daughters, families, work places and villages and become the vanguard of the masses at all posts of socialist construction and the defence of the fatherland, upholding the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and singleheartedly continuously wage a resolute struggle for the final victory of our revolution guided by the Leader, succeeding to the will of their sons and daughters, husbands, fathers and mothers.

The meeting closed with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" with the feelings of utmost reverence for, trust in and burning fidelity to the respected and beloved Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph together with the entire attendants of the meeting.

Young pioneers congratulatory group, in the name of the 1.8 million members of the entire Young Pioneers, extends its warm greetings to the National Meeting of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Honoured Disabled Soldiers, which was held on March 1 and 2, in Pyongyang

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